

Case No. 112/18/28/2011/FC



From
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NHRC, East Zone - 1

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DS/ Spl. Rptr. / NHRC - 02/03-13 Dated - 09.03.2013

To
Deputy Registrar (Law)
National Human Rights Commission
Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg
New Delhi - 110 001

Sub:- Complaint received from Sri Dayanidhi Sahu, Convenor, Odisha Coordination Council for Protection of Farmers, alleging that due to negligence and apathy of the State and Central Govt. after unseasonal rain in Odisha during December 2010 which resulted in huge crop losses, a large number of farmers are suffering due to food shortage, malnutrition, starvation disease leading to death.

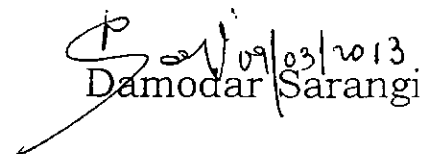
Kindly refer to your letter no. 112/18/28/2011/FC dated 06.07.2012 on the above subject.

2. As desired by the Commission, I studied the contemporary problems of farmers (including share croppers) and agricultural labourers in some depth, for the purpose of which I held field enquiries in 17 villages spread over six districts in different regions of the state. I already had working knowledge about the situation obtaining in the KBK districts of the state, which I had visited in the past in connection with enquiries into starvation deaths and for verification of the status of implementation of the RLTAAP (revised long term action plan), devised by the Commission for the development of the region. In course of my field visits, I interacted extensively with the

farmers, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers and heard their grievances.

I also contacted the concerned line officers and collected relevant data/information from them, on the subject.

3. Based on the information gathered in course of my field visits and from the public domain, I have prepared a report on the subject, which is enclosed herewith. The report may be placed before the Hon'ble Commission for their perusal and further orders.


09/03/2013
Damodar Sarangi

A Report submitted by Sri Damodar Sarangi on the contemporary problems faced by farmers (including sharecroppers), and agricultural labourers in Odisha and their current socio economic status.

Introduction:

On 27.01.2011, the Commission received a complaint petition from Sri Dayanidhi Sahu, Convener, Odisha Coordination Council for Protection of Farmers in which the petitioner had highlighted *the pitiable conditions of farmers and agricultural labourers in Odisha.*

It was alleged that farmers in large numbers are dying in the state due to serial crop failures and huge loan burdens. In particular, he drew the attention of the Commission to crop loss due to unseasonal rain in December 2010. The complainant blamed the state and the central governments for negligence and apathy, and warned that the situation may worsen leading to food shortages, malnutrition, starvation, diseases and death, which in turn may precipitate social tension and unrest.

It was further alleged in the complaint petition that although food grains are rotting in the warehouses of the FCI and other agencies, the state authorities have not made efforts to provide food to the poor, particularly those belonging to SC/ST households. The complainant requested the Commission for issuing necessary directions to the state and the central governments to provide short term and long-term help to farmers in distress, within a definite timeframe.

The Commission took cognizance of the matter and called for a report from the state government.

2. In pursuance of the directions of the Commission, the Additional Secretary, Agriculture and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Govt. of Odisha filed two separate reports under their memo nos. 23762/Ag AP-I (C)-92/2011 dated 18.10.2011 and FS-PL-22/11/19599/FS&CW dated 21.11.2011 respectively. In his report, the Additional Secretary Agriculture stated that in 24 out of the 30 districts of Odisha crop was damaged due to unseasonal rains in December 2010 and that the affected farmers have been suitably compensated. In all, Rs. 56,527.20 lakh has been released for the purpose, out of SDRF/NDRF. In his report, the Additional Secretary further claimed that the state government has taken a series of measures for the

welfare of farmers, which include compensation for crop loss, 50% subsidy for developing assured irrigation sources like shallow tube well, dug well, bore well, river lift etc. 70% subsidy for sprinkles/drip irrigation, digging of farm ponds under the MGNREGA, input subsidy for seeds and pesticides, 50% subsidy for purchase of power driven implements and providing crop loan with low interest rates.

In his turn, the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department reported that 36.91 lakh BPL families in the state are being supplied BPL rice (25 kgs per month) at the rate of Rs. 2/- a kg. 5.41 lakh APL families in KBK districts are also being supplied 25 kg of Rs. 2/- a kg rice each. Besides 12.53 lakh AAY beneficiaries are being provided 35 kg of rice each per month for Rs. 2/- a kg. It was further claimed in the report that action has been initiated to cover 5.71 lakh left out families in the poorest districts of the state under the Rs. 2/- a kg rice scheme. It was also claimed that the government had procured 3974932 MT and 3695087 MT of paddy in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, from the farmers of the state at the Minimum Support Price.

3. The reports received from the state government were sent to the complainant for his comments. On 14th February 2012, the Commission received the comments of the complainant which are summarized below;

- i. The claim regarding the procurement of 3974932 MT of paddy in 2009-10 and 3695087 MT in the year 2010-11 is subject to scrutiny of the NHRC.
- ii. The BPL list is 15 years old. There might have been a quantum jump in the number of BPL families in the intervening period. He further alleged that BPL and APL rice are being diverted to the black market.
- iii. The provision of Rs. 2/- kg rice has resulted in a 'counterproductive situation' in which a section of the labour force has become reluctant to work in agricultural fields.
- iv. MGNREGA programme has also become counterproductive as govt. officials get the work done with the help of machines, and manipulate the records to show as if the work has been done by human labour by managing to get the signatures of the beneficiaries on the acquittance rolls and the cheques for which they are being paid a commission.
- v. In his comments, he claimed that another 26 farmers have committed suicide in the intervening months.
- vi. He also claimed that field study reports prepared by Sri N.C. Saxena, Subash Tendulkar, UNO-ISWFB and Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of

Development studies have also revealed that poverty line has ascended in KBK and some other regions of the state, despite the launching of several schemes.

On perusal of the reports received from the state government, and the comments of the complainant on the same, the Commission asked me to conduct a study of the problems faced by farmers and agricultural labourers and submit a report.

4. On receipt of the directions of the Commission, I visited a number of villages, spread over six districts of the state, two in the coastal region, two in western Odisha and two in the northern region, and interacted extensively with farming families (including sharecroppers and agricultural labourers) and the concerned field officers, to acquaint myself with the problems faced by the farmers. I also visited a number of Primary Schools, Health Centres, Anganwadis, Marketing Yards and other Institutions to verify the prevailing socio economic conditions of farming families. (The status of education, health care and other welfare services have a direct bearing on the sustenance of farmers as would be discussed in course of this report). Information gathered in course of my field visits are compiled in my visit notes enclosed at **Annexure - 1** to this report.


I already had working information on the prevailing situation in KBK districts, which I have been visiting from time to time in connection with allegations of starvation deaths, and the implementation of the RLTA, devised by the Commission for the development of the region. I also went through information on the subject, available in the public domain.

Before proceeding further with the matter, I would like to comment on the response of the state government to the complaint, paragraph wise, as follows;

5. A. Compensation for crop loss:

According to Resolution No. 2511/CSR & DM dated 15th January 2011, on the subject of ***“Administration of Input Subsidy to farmers on account of crop loss due to unseasonal heavy rains caused by cyclonic depression in December 2010”*** input subsidy and ex gratia assistance was to be paid to actual cultivators. Actual cultivators were to be identified on the basis of field enquiries. Extracts from the Resolution are reproduced below for ready reference.

“The input subsidy and the ex gratia assistance shall be paid to the actual cultivators. The identification of actual cultivators will be made after conducting local enquiries and field verification in such manner as may be



decided by the Collector of the district concerned. Draft list of affected farmers will be prepared by the field Revenue officials/officers appointed by the Collector, after field visit and verification. The JAO/AAO/Horticulture Officer/Tahasildar/Additional Tahasildar will check a minimum of 25% cases and DAO/any other officer designated by the Collector shall check a minimum of 5% of the cases. Engagement of officers of Agriculture Department should be made in such a way as not to affect their work for Rabi".

A copy of the Resolution is enclosed at **Annexure - 2** to this report.

During my field visits, I found that except in one Tahasil of Mayurbhanj district input subsidy and ex gratia was paid to the landowners in all cases. About 50% of the cultivators are sharecroppers. In most cases, they were totally deprived of any relief for crop loss.

ii. Entitlement of individual farmers suffering crop loss, was calculated @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare of un-irrigated land and Rs. 4000/- per hectare of irrigated land and Rs. 6000/- per hectare of perennial crops. Besides, an ex gratia assistance of Rs. 2000/- per hectare was to be provided to eligible farmers. This was over and above the agricultural input subsidy payable under the CRF. The minimum entitlement of a farmer was not to be less than Rs. 1000/-. As the minimum entitlement under the CRF is Rs. 250/- only, the balance minimum entitlement was to be payable as ex gratia assistance.

As has been reported by the state government, they have paid a total compensation of Rs. 56527.20 lakh, for the loss of crop in respect of 1228040.19 hectare of land of which 1071356 hectare was paddy land and the rest non-paddy land. In an average, compensation of Rs. 4,700/- per hectare was paid. As has been discussed in the course of this report, in a normal year the average input cost for raising one paddy crop is around Rs. 14,000/- per acre (Rs. 35,000/- per hectare) and the gross income is about Rs. 22,000/- per acre (Rs. 55,000/- per hectare). 50% crop loss, in monetary terms amounts to a loss of Rs. 11,000/- per acre (Rs. 27,500/- per hectare). In case the percentage of loss is above 50%, the loss should be even higher. The quantum of compensation actually paid was about 13 % the input cost.

iii. The norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of crop loss, were revised in January 2012 as follows;

a. Rs. 3000/- per hectare in rainfed areas.

b. Rs. 6000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.

c. Rs 8000/ per hectare for all types of perennial crops.

According to the revised norms, assistance is to be provided in cases where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 hectare per farmer and up to 2 hectare in case of successive calamities.

On paper, the revised norms have been made applicable for the years 2010-15. But the relevant order was issued only on 16th January 2012 (MHA letter no. 32-7/2011-NDM-I dated 16th January 2012). The state government circulated the order on 25.02.2012, in their resolution no 7813 dated 25.2.2012, a copy of which is enclosed at **Annexure - 3** to this report. The revised rates of compensation are only marginally better than the previous rates and are still too little compared to the input cost.

There is a strong case for further enhancement of the scale of compensation, bringing it to a level comparable with the input costs. It is for the consideration of the Commission, whether, in view of the revision of the norms of assistance, the state and the union governments should be advised to pay additional compensation to the farmers who lost their crop, due to unseasonal rain in December 2010.

iv. The payment of compensation to the landowners in cases where the land in question was cultivated by sharecroppers is a gross miscarriage of justice. As it is, sharecroppers, in most cases, have to share 50% of the produce with the land owners, after bearing bulk of the input cost (in some places, they bear the entire input cost), notwithstanding the legal provision that they are entitled to retain 75% of the produce in such cases. Their deprivation from compensation for crop loss, is unpardonable. The state government, besides initiating disciplinary action against the concerned field officers, should examine the feasibility of transferring the benefits to the sharecroppers.

v. As has been further discussed in course of this report, the crop insurance scheme has not been quite beneficial to the farmers. In fact, most farmers are demanding for the scrapping of the scheme. Farmers are being compelled to subscribe to the NAIS and other insurance schemes before the grant of farm loans to them. These schemes should be voluntary as has been stipulated by the RBI in their guidelines on the subject. The state government's Resolution no 5780 dated 02.07.2012 on the subject of '*NAIS-Implementation during Kharif 2012 crop season*', is in conflict with the RBI Guidelines. According to the RBI guidelines, KCC holders should have the option to take benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme, whereas the state

government's resolution stipulates that all farmers growing insurable notified crops and availing loans from financial institutions should compulsorily subscribe to NAIS.

Copies of the Reserve Bank guidelines and the state government's Resolution are enclosed at **Annexure – 4** and **Annexure – 5** to this report for ready reference.

B. Food Security and the working of the Public Distribution System:

In his petition to the Commission, the complainant has expressed serious concern over the lack of food security for a substantial section of the people of the state, particularly those belonging to the SC/ST communities.

In his response to the allegations, the Secretary Food Supply and Consumer Welfare Department has said that the state government had procured 3974932 MT of paddy in the year 2009-10 and 3695087 MT of paddy in the year 2010-11. He has further reported that the state government has been supplying 25 kg of rice @ Rs. 2/- a kg to 36.91 BPL families of the state and another 5.41 lakh APL families from the KBK districts. 12.53 AAY families are being provided rice @ 35kg each at a price of Rs. 2/- a kg. He has further reported that action has been initiated to cover 5.71 lakh poor left out families from 19 of the 30 district of the state, thereby suggesting that 54.85 families are being supplied rice at BPL/AAY scale and another 5.71 lakh families are going to be brought under PDS cover soon.

ii. These figures, in themselves, do not prove that all sections of people in the state, particularly those falling below the poverty line are getting enough food grains to meet their nutritional requirements. Food security, as explained in the action plan adopted by the World Food Summit held in 1996 at Rome, exists only ***“when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”***.

This matter deserves a closer examination from the following angles i.e.

- a. The aggregate requirement of food grains for providing adequate nutrition to the entire population of the state.
- b. Whether the state produces the required quantity of food grains, and if not what is the arrangement to meet the shortfall.

- c. Whether there is an effective distribution network to reach available food grains to all sections of the people.
- d. Whether the consumers have the required financial capacity to purchase their requirement of food grains.
- e. The status of drinking water supply, sanitation and health care, available in the states, which are vital to the issue of assimilation of food for the purpose of nutrition.

iii. Requirement of food grains

In course of my enquiry into alleged starvation deaths in Balangir and Nuapada districts, the respective collectors had argued that they produce more food grains than what is required for feeding the entire population of their respective districts, and therefore there is absolutely no reason why someone should die of starvation. In computing the gross requirement of food grains, they had projected the per capita consumption of rice by an adult per day, way below the scale recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The Collector of Nuapada had placed it at 380 grams and the Collector of Balangir at 424.2 gms.

According to the Council, for a balance diet, food items in the following scale should be required.

Food Items	Adult Man			Adult Women		
	Sedentary	Moderate at work	Heavy work	Sedentary	Moderate at work	Heavy work
Cereals	460	520	670	410	440	575
Pulses	40	50	60	40	45	50
Leafy Vegetables	40	40	40	100	100	100
Other-do-	60	70	80	40	40	100
Roots & Tubers	50	60	80	50	50	60
Milk	150	200	250	100	150	200
Oils & Fats	40	45	65	20	25	40
Sugar & Jaggery	30	35	55	20	20	40

As would appear from the above table an adult male, engaged in sedentary work will require 460 gm of cereal, those engaged in moderate work will require 520 gm. Persons engaged in heavy work will require 670 gm of cereal per day. In case of adult women, the rates are 410, 440 and 575 gm respectively. It may be appreciated that more than 60% of the population of the state is engaged directly or indirectly in the agricultural sector and most of them have to perform moderate to heavy work. It may also be realized that a large section of the people have no access to other nutrients mentioned in the table and consequently have to rely on rice only for their calorie intake.

It is worth mentioning here that the government of Odisha have themselves approved the supply of 615 gm of cereals per day to the inmates in the state's prisons and 500 gm of cereal to school children residing in government run hostels. The requirement of cereals for an average adult should be at least 500 gm per day. At this rate, the state will require 6745200 MT of rice for year. The requirement of pulses will be around 674520 MT.

iv. Availability of food grains

According to the Economic Survey Report 2011-12, between the years 2003-04 and 2010-11 the total annual production of cereals in the state has remained more or less static at around 70 lakh MT, except in the year 2007-08 when it shot up to 77.61 lakh MT. A table showing the total production of cereals in recent years is reproduced below;

Crops	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Rice	6,734	6,537	6,859	6,825	7,541	6,813	6,917	6,828
Jowar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Bajra	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Maize	79	102	102	103	147	135	175	299
Ragi	45	41	40	43	47	41	37	47
Wheat	7	5	4	6	9	7	6	4
Other Cereals	13	11	10	9	9	8	10	7
Total	6,886	6,704	7,023	6,993	7,761	7,012	7,153	7,192

The annual production of cereals in the state is about 3 to 4 lakh MTs above the requirement of about 67 lakh MT. If we take into account wastage and the quantity set aside for seeds and cattle feed, the availability of cereals will fall below the requirement.

It may be of interest to note that not all of this food grains is actually available for internal consumption. Part of this is carted away to other states both by private traders and the procurement agencies of the government.

For example, in the year 2010-11, the state run procurement agencies procured 26.23 lakh MT of rice. In the year 2011-12, 29 lakh qtls. were procured. For the current financial year, the target has been fixed at 30 lakh MT. The annual requirement of PDS rice was about 18.5 lakh MT and that of wheat was about 4 lakh MT, in the year 2011.

From these figures, it would appear that in recent years the state is annually procuring 8 to 10 lakh MT of rice in excess of its PDS

requirements. The excess quantity goes to the Central Pool, thus reducing the availability of rice for internal consumption to that extent. Wheat received from the central pool makes up for 4 lakh MT.

The balance availability of cereals for internal consumption works out to less than 67 lakh MT, which is the minimum consumption requirement of the state. Movement of grains by private traders to other states should be an additional drain.

Both Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are paying a bonus of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- over the MSP, announced by government of India. In the absence of any restriction on the movement of food grains across the state boundaries, the possibility of paddy from Odisha being moved in to these states may not be ruled out. As has been mentioned at paragraph **E.vi of Annexure – 1** to this report, I found private traders purchasing paddy in large scale in Mayurbhanj district, for movements to mills in west Bengal.

The presumption that Odisha is a surplus state therefore appears to be a myth.

The possibility of production increasing remarkably in the near future is bleak. The net sown area in the state is in the decline. Against, 5829 thousand hectares in 2000-01, the NSA has come down to 5407 thousand hectares in 2010-11. What is even more worrying, the area sown more than once (ASMO) has also remained static since 2007-08. In fact it has come down from 3500 thousand hectare in 2009-10 to 3158 thousand hectare in 2010-11. The percentage of area under cultivation of cereals has declined from 78.32 in 2005-06 to 74.77 in 2010-11.

v. Distribution

According to the state government, they are providing 25 kg rice each to 36.91 lakh BPL families and 5.41 lakh APL families of KBK district, 35 kg rice each to 12.53 lakh AAY beneficiaries and are in the process of issuing 25 kg of rice each to 5.71 lakh poor left out families. According to another report, in the year 2009-10 they supplied following quantity of rice to PDS beneficiaries.

Category of rice	No. of beneficiaries in 2011	Actual amount distributed	Yearly requirement
BPL Rice	36.91 lakh	1137036.2 MT	1137036.3 MT
BPL rice to APL card holders	--	169729.8 MT	169729.8 MT
AAY rice	12.53 lakh	531090 MT	531090 MT
SC/ST Hostel rice	--	4059.66 MT	4059.66

Welfare Institution rice	--	2106.9 MT	2106.9 MT
Annapurna rice	--	7776-MT	7776 MT
APL rice	5.41 lakh	2195 MT	2195 MT
Total		1853993.7 MT	1853993.7 MT

During the year, 392820 MT of wheat was issued to APL card holders. BPL families are entitled to get 35 Kg of rice per month. The state government argues that they have more BPL families than 32.98 lakh acknowledged by the government of India and therefore they are issuing only 25 kg per family in order to cover all the beneficiaries.

These numbers do not mean much to hundreds of poor families who are still outside the PDS net. In fact, many of them are not in the list of identified households. Residents of forest villagers have largely been left out of the household lists. A number of ghost cards are in circulation. The state government themselves acknowledge that they have by now cancelled 80,000 such bogus cards. The number of BPL cards have come down from 37,90,121 in 2009-10 to 36.91000 in 2011, following such cancellations and other measures.

The identification of poor left out families has not been transparent. The overall number of 5.71 lakh left out families has been arbitrarily fixed. The state govt. have fixed quotas for panchayat wise distribution, without actually verifying the ground situation in every panchayat.

In course of my field visits, I was horrified to find that even after the release of additional quotas for PLFs, hundreds of landless tribal families have been left uncovered by PDS. The following tell tale examples will give some idea about the ground situation.

a. 43 households of Tentulitikiri Hamlet, 50 families of Kakudipalli Hamlet, 42 families of Matikhai Hamlet and 22 families of Keshpalli Hamlet, who were eminently eligible to be included in the BPL list, were all left out from the PDS. These hamlets are located in revenue village Keshpalli, GP Batemua, Block Maneswar in Sambalpur district and are within 15 km from the district Hqs. As reported by the local PEO (Panchayat Executive Officer) the 1997 BPL survey teams had not visited these hamlets let alone listing any one. Lists of eligible left out families are enclosed at **Annexure – 6** to this report, from which it would appear that many landless and marginal farmers' families have been left out. This Panchayat has now received a quota of 28 to cover a few of the left out families. Tentulitikiri hamlet has been assigned only 4 of these. The hamlet has 32 landless families.

b. At Pandiajholi in Kukudakhandi Block of Ganjam district, several villagers pleaded, that though landless, they have not been included in the BPL list. On my request, the local RI drew a list of 121 such left out families. 104 of them did not figure in the BPL list. A copy each of the list of the 121 landless families, and extracts from the BPL registrar are enclosed at **Annexure - 7** and **Annexure - 8** to this report.

c. Of the 105 landless families of Mahanadpur village in Chatrapur Block of Ganjam district 65 did not figure in the BPL list. A copy each of the list of the 105 landless families and extracts from the BPL register are enclosed at **Annexure - 9** and **Annexure - 10** to this report.

d. Of the 220 families of Bahidar Nuapalli village in Sambalpur district, more than 70% of whom belong to ST Community, only 7 figure in the BPL list. The villagers claimed that 165 of these families are landless. According to a report received from the local Tahasildar, of the 172 *Rayats*, 50 possess less than half an acre of land each. A copy of the report is enclosed at **Annexure - 11** to this report.

e. According to a report filed by RI Sohela, of the 70 landless families of village Sarkanda in Bargarh district not one has been included in the BPL list. A copy of the report is enclosed at **Annexure - 12** to this report.

f. According to a report received from Tasildar Baragarh, 65 landless families of hamlets Mallipali and Bistikra do not figure in the BPL lists. A copy of the Tahasildar's report is enclosed at **Annexure - 13** to this report.

g. Earlier, in course of enquiries into the circumstances of alleged starvation deaths and the status of implementation of the RLTA, entrusted to me by the Commission, I had an opportunity to verify the status of PDS in some of the KBK districts. The information gathered in course of these enquiries are summarized below;

i. The percentage of BPL families in the KBK districts are as follows;

Balangir	61.06	Nabarangpur	73.66
Sonepur	73.02	Raygada	72.03
Koraput	83.81	Malkangiri	81.88
Kalahandi	62.71	Nuapada	78.31

ii. Like in other districts of the state, a number of eligible families were left out of the lists, prepared for KBK districts, due to faulty enumeration. On the other hand, quite a few ineligible families were included in the lists. What is worse, many BPL families, who should otherwise been eligible to be listed as BPL families, were altogether excluded from the overall list of rural

households. Besides, the 1997 survey did not cover tribal and other families residing in forest villages/hamlets.

iii. In course of the last 15 years, the number of rural households has substantially increased, following splitting of the joint families. The splitting of tribal families, after the marriage of the son/sons is a routine practice in Odisha as elsewhere in the country. In many cases, one of the sons walks away with the BPL card, leaving the rest of the joint family, including the old parents, in the lurch.

iv. The state government extended the benefits of BPL rice to all listed APL families of KBK districts with effect from 1st August 2008. This decision created an anomalous situation in which many affluent families started drawing rice from the PDS at Rs. 2/- a kg, whereas many poor families, excluded from the lists of rural households drawn up in 1997, continued to be deprived of the benefits, to which they were eminently entitled.

v. The situation prevailing in the three KBK districts (Nabarangpur, Kalahandi and Balangir), which I had the opportunity to visit for field enquiries entrusted to me by the Commission, are summarized below, for ready reference.

Nabarangpur - 33379 identified families of the district remained outside the PDS net due to faulty listings (their names did not occur either in the BPL or APL lists). The district administration claims to have issued cards to 10,000 of them in the meanwhile. Of the 18201 families residing in forest villages/hamlets, 16011 continue to remain outside the PDS net. Thus, in all 39390 families (including forest dwellers) i.e. about 20% of the population of the district, still remain outside the PDS net. It is in this district that more than 30,000 bogus cards were issued in the past. The district administration claims to have traced and cancelled 4733 such cards.

Kalahandi - Of the 347285 households of this district (as per the 2002 survey, the results of which have not yet been made public), 153888 families have BPL cards, 107299 families have APL cards, 55122 have Antoday cards and 2315 families have Annapurna cards. 29161 families do not have any card.

Balangir - In the hand book of information on Balangir district, a copy of which was furnished to me by the district administration, it has been shown that of the 329700 rural families of the district identified in the 1997 survey, 201310 families (about 60%), were identified as BPL families. According

to the said handbook, in the 2001 census the number of rural families was found to have gone up to 356756. It has further been claimed that 374563 families in all have been covered by PDS (APL 152742, BPL 166343, AAY 52959 and Annapurna 2519).

In another report, it has been claimed that not a single family was left out in the 1997 BPL survey, and no card has been issued to the 27881 new households, which had come into being due to the splitting of the joint families between 1997 and 2001. Some very poor families, it was claimed, have been issued 'Antoday' cards, on case to case basis. The identities of the 44863 additional families, (over and above the total rural households identified in the 1997 survey), to whom PDS cards have been issued has not been clarified in the report.

During my field visits to the district, it had come to my notice that in some areas the number of cards in circulation outnumbered the number of families identified in the 1997 survey (Ref. page 32 of my report submitted to the Commission under my memo no. DS/Spl. Rptr. /NHRC - 01/04-10 dated 19.04.2010).

In short, while many ghost cards were in circulation, some other families including the families that came into being following the splitting of the joint families, remained outside the PDS net.

h. During field enquiries in Balangir district into the circumstances of the "*starvation deaths*" of 5 members of Champe Bariha's family in the year 2009, it came to notice that a large number of villagers are unaware of the benefits of NFBS and other Social Welfare Schemes. Many potential beneficiaries have been deprived of the benefits, for their failure to apply for the required assistance. There has hardly been any proactive effort on the part of the district administration to identify the beneficiaries and reach out to them. In some districts, the local officers claimed that funds received are not adequate to meet the requirement. Some believed that there is a cap on the number of beneficiaries who could be covered in a year. In Nabarangpur, Khandi Balangir, and Nuapada, the four KBK districts I visited in course of various enquiries, cases of misappropriation of anganwadi and MDM ration and PDS rice, came to my notice.

vi. Affordability

It must be understood that mere availability of adequate food (commensurate with the annual requirement) at the aggregate level, does not in itself ensure food security at the household level. The consumer has to have the required means to purchase it. According to the 66th Round NSS (2009-10), the per capita monthly expenditure on food in rural Odisha is only Rs. 404.22 and in urban Odisha, it is only Rs. 607.96. For a BPL beneficiary this expenditure would even be less. Towards rice, a BPL family gets an effective subsidy of Rs. 400/- for month. Assuming that a BPL family has 4 members the per capita subsidy works out to Rs. 100/- per month. Assuming further that this subsidy has not been factored in the NSSO survey, it follows that the per capita expenditure on food should be around Rs. 500/- per month, (Rs. 17/- a day), which is way below the fund required for procuring a balanced diet with 2600 calories (Rs. 1350/- a month, as has been sanctioned to inmates in the state prisons). The condition of those outside the PDS net, and those unlucky ones, who have been placed in the APL list, though otherwise entitled to be listed as BPL, can be well imagined. **As revealed in the latest NSSO survey 4% of the population of the state is not in a position to afford two square meals a day.**

According to the Economic Survey Report for 2011-12, of the 60.14 lakh households who have been given job cards under the NREGS, 20.04 lakh households demanded employment in the year 2010-11. 975.59 lakh person days of work was provided to them. 2.4 lakh families were provided 100 days work each.

According to this data, in the year 2010-11, in an average, a family, which demanded work, got 49 days work in the year. If we take all the registered families into account, the work days generated per family works out to 16 days a year.

NREGS work in Odisha is mired with corruption. It is no wonder that after the CBI, under orders from the Supreme Court, started investigating the reported scams, the corresponding man days of work generated per family of those demanding work and those with job cards came down to 32 and 7.5 days respectively in the year 2011-12, against the national average of 41 and 17 days respectively.

During my field visits, many villagers complained that NREGA work is not available on demand. Payments of wages for NREGA work is usually late. Complaints of machine use and fabrication of acquittance rolls are galore. It is a pity that in many villages the beneficiaries have become willing

accomplices of the contractors. They are prepared to sign on the acquittance rolls for a week's work, on receipt of one day's wage. It may be hilarious to note that in one village, the beneficiaries made a formal complaint to me to the effect that the contractor is not paying their commission in time.

The working of the self-employment schemes has also not been quite satisfactory. In an earlier report submitted to the Commission under my memo no. DS/Spl. Rptr./NHRC-03/12-11 dated 16.12.2011, I had observed that though loan has been liberally granted to SHGs and individual beneficiaries, there has been no monitoring to determine if the beneficiaries are earning a decent livelihood out of these activities and if they are repaying the loan installment in time. I had interacted with a few beneficiaries in this regard and got an impression that their activities have rarely been monitored by the DRDA. Extracts from the report are reproduced below.

"During my visit to Nabarangpur district, I interacted with Sri Prasanta Kumar Das, Chief Manager SBI Lead Bank, Nabarangpur, who was in the overall charge of monitoring the utilization and timely repayment of loan from the bank side. Sri Das informed me that the realization of loan has been less than 15% of the amount due. The local BDOs, who are supposed to submit concurrent evaluation reports every quarter, are not submitting any such report. He has raised the matter many times in the district consultative committee without any result. He further informed that except in the cases of some of the refugee families settled in Umerkote areas, the loans advanced do not appear to have been utilized for the required purpose. As reported by the district administration, they have utilized Rs. 10.57 crore in the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 13.08 crore in 2009-10 and Rs 13.6 crore in the year 2011 on SGSY. In the light of the information given by Sri Das, it would not be unreasonable to suspect that bulk of this amount has been wasted. The possibility of part of these sums being outright misappropriated cannot be altogether ruled out. The state government may be advised to organize a beneficiary wise field survey to verify how exactly the sums advanced to them were utilized".

vii. Assimilation

The Commission is well aware of the state of health care services in the state, which is highly unsatisfactory. The shortage of doctors is mounting by the day. There has however been significant progress in the area of rural water supply. In certain pockets of the state ground water has been detected with high ferrous and fluoride contents. Achievement under total

sanitation campaigns has been less than satisfactory as would appear from the following table;

Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme:

Component	Target	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Individual House Hold Latrine (IHL)	7056648	13332	37588	228068	313124	298768	389802	475904	323802	539077	853303	3472768
Sanitary Complex	818	0	0	1	0	8	2	2	5	30	18	66
School Toilets	70663	2	1421	4103	1781	2369	7458	15763	16623	14262	3418	67200
Anganwadi Toilets	25160	0	0	0	25	853	5207	4479	3718	4866	1459	20657

Source: Rural Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

viii. Starvation deaths

As directed by the Commission, I had investigated two cases of alleged starvation deaths, reported from two KBK districts i.e. Balangir and Nuapada. In the Balangir case, 5 members of a family had died between September and December 2009. In the Nuapada case, three persons had died between 25.11.2011 and 26.11.2011. I had submitted exhaustive reports to the Commission in both these cases. Some of the facts of these cases are as follows;

- a. All the victims belonged to the ST communities.
- b. 5 of the 8 victims were not covered by PDS. All of them were landless. Even those covered by PDS were deprived of supply for many days due to negligence/corrupt practices on the part of public officials. In the Nuapada case, supply of PDS rice was discontinued for long five months prior to the deaths, due to the diversion of stocks by the PEO to the black market. It took three months for the local administration to get to know about the scam and another two months to resume distribution. By that time, the unfortunate deaths had already taken place.
- c. Gratuitous Relief was given to the surviving family members only after the deaths of the subjects.

There was 90% crop failure in several parts of Nuapada district, including Kuliadunguri (the village from which the starvation deaths were reported), in the year 2010-11. Between May 2011 and October 2011, the Collector wrote 5 letters to the BDOs to send him the lists of families not covered by PDS so that he could release GR rice for them. None of the BDOs responded.

In the Balangir case, 12.5 kgs of GR rice was issued from the GP to Jhintu's family only after the death of his wife and two children. SNP to which the family was entitled was not issued for two months. There was no Anganwadi in the village. EFP beneficiaries were being issued dry ration in bulk from the nearest Anganwadi, which was three km away.

d. Most of the victims had migrated to Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh for work and returned from there with serious diseases, mostly Tuberculosis.

e. Back home, proper medical treatment was not available to them. They were treated by Quacks.

f. There is overwhelming evidence to show that malnutrition was one of the causes behind their death. In both the cases, the state administration denied the allegations.

g. In both the districts, potential beneficiaries were not aware of the full import of various welfare programmes launched by the government. In Nuapada, villagers complained that they have to bribe officials and middlemen for sponsoring their case for pension and other benefits.

In the light of the above discussions, one is inclined to agree with the complainant that food security continues to elude a substantial section of the rural population of the state.

C. Farmer Suicides:

As regards the suicides of farmers, allegedly due to the burden of un-repaid loans, the response of the state government, as forwarded to me with the Deputy Registrar's letter under reference, is limited to the answers given in the floor of the state assembly by the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister to a question raised by members Sri Pratap Chandra Sarangi and Sri Ramchandra Kadam.

According to the Minister, between 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, 46 persons 'engaged in agricultural activities' have committed suicide for a 'variety of reasons'. The list of these 46 persons along with prima facie reports on the causes of death was placed in the table of the house along with the minister's answer. A copy of the said list is enclosed at **Annexure - 14** to this report. Of the 46 victims, 27 had taken loans from various financial institutions. Information about the rest was not available. According to this statement, except in 15 cases (sl. nos. 2, 3, 9, 14, 16, 18, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 41, 42, 43, 45), the circumstances leading to the suicides, were yet to be determined. It has been conceded by the Hon'ble Minister that loan

burden might have led to the suicide of five of the victims (sl. nos. 16, 18, 28, 30, 42).

As per the existing practice, a committee, comprising of the local Tahsildar, the BDO and the AAO, hold a joint enquiry into the circumstances of such cases of suicides by farmers. In course of my field visits, I had accessed a few of these reports, the perusal of which gave an impression that except in a few cases, the district officers laboured to conclude that the suicides in question were not due to crop failure or loan burden.

The facts of these cases are briefly discussed below.

i. District Ganjam:

a. Kailash Chandra Panda, s/o – Gopal Panda
Village - Gangapur,
Block – Sanakhemundi

Kailash Chandra Panda s/o Late Kalu Panda committed suicide on 30.10.2009 by consuming poison. He has left behind his wife and two adult sons. Based on a petition from the widow, Smt. Laxmi Panda, a joint enquiry was held by BDO Sanakhemundi, Tahasildar Sanakhemundi and Additional District Agriculture Officer Digapahandi, into the circumstances of the death of Kailash. From their joint report, it would appear that the deceased had left behind a suicide note to the effect that he had incurred loans from various sources and was committing suicide due to his inability to repay. It would further appear that the deceased had in his name about 0.440 acres of land and a small pucca house with a grocery shop. He was also cultivating some land as a sharecropper. According to his wife, Kailash had incurred loans to the extent of Rs. 1,43,000/- from the following sources;

- i. Narasinghgada Seba Samabaya Society – Rs. 15,000/-
- ii. Milk Society – Rs. 10,000/-
- iii. Micro Finance (Berhampur) – Rs. 18,000/-
- iv. Basic Finance (Aska) – Rs. 10,000/-
- v. Chit fund (Palaspur Chowk) – Rs. 60,000/-
- vi. Hand loans – Rs. 30,000/-

In the joint report, referred to above, it was mentioned that the exact amount of debt will be ascertained after due enquiry from the milk society, micro finance, basic finance and three chit funds. In the report received from the state government it has been confirmed that he has taken Rs. 13,000/- as loan from the Service Co-operative Society and Rs. 28,000/- from Micro Finance. The cause of death has been mentioned as **“Suicide**

due to mental imbalance for his chronic illness and heavy loss in milk business as per suicide note".

b. Raghunath Behera

Village – Mahanadapur

District – Ganjam

In course of my visit to Ganjam district, I was told that one Raghunath Behera of village Mahanandapur, PS Chatrapur had committed suicide on 17.12.2010 allegedly under loan burden.

He has left behind his wife and three adult sons. Both his daughters have been given in marriage. Raghunath has 40 cents of land and was cultivating 4 acres of land as a sharecropper. The villagers claimed that due to untimely rain in December 2010, the entire standing paddy crop, raised by him, was damaged, at the sight of which he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself. He was rushed to MKCG Medical College for treatment where he succumbed to his injuries. It was further alleged that the body of Raghunath was left lying unattended on the hospital verandah and stray dogs ate away a part of it.

Smt. Saila Behera, widow of Raghunath Brhera, had submitted a petition to the State Human Rights Commission for redress. The Commission did not entertain the complaint for enquiry on the ground that it was time barred. The family has since been declared as a left out BPL family and is receiving rice in the scale applicable to BPL families.

The villagers claimed that Raghunath had taken loan amounting to Rs. 50,000/- from various sources. At the sight of the damaged crop, he lost his composure and inflicted grievous wounds on his stomach, which resulted in his death. This case does not find a place in the statement tabled by the honourable minister.

c. Banchanidhi Pradhan, s/o – Chaudhury Pradhan

Village - Srichandanpur

GP - Ramachandrapur

Block – Sanakhemundi

Banchanidhi Pradhan aged about 75 years committed suicide by consuming pesticides. He was doing paddy business. He was also lending money to farmers for procuring their produce. He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters. The daughters are married. Banchanidhi had 0.708 acres of land in his own name and 0.510 acres in the name of his wife. The two sons Bijay and Pabana had AC 1.29 and AC 0.755 of land respectively in their names. All the three sons depend on agriculture

supplemented by wage labour for their sustenance. According to the enquiry report submitted by the Tahasildar, Banchanidhi had not taken any loan from the local Co-operative Bank. There was no report of crop failure. The Tahasildar further reports that a quarrel with his wife might have prompted him to commit suicide.

ii. District Jagatsinghpur:

Mana Ranjan Parida, s/o- Late Agni Parida

Village - Sadeipur

Block - Raghunathpur

Dist - Jagatisinghpur

Sri Mana Ranjan Parida, aged about 35 years, s/o- late Agani Parida of village Sardeipur, PS-Raghunathpur committed suicide on 09.12.2009. In his reply to the Assembly question, the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister had said that Mana Ranjan had taken a loan of Rs. 6000/- from UHF, Raghunathpur. He committed suicide by consuming poison. He had further stated that neither crop loss nor loan burden was the cause of the suicide. The circumstances of the death were verified in a joint enquiry held by the sub collector assisted by the DAO and SDPO, Jagatsinghpur. From the joint report submitted by them, it would appear that Mana Ranjan was a sharecropper having only 40 decimals of land of his own. He was cultivating 5 acres of land belonging to other villagers. The yield of paddy from the land in the fateful year was assessed to be 70-75% of the normal output. He had however raised hybrid paddy in 20 decimals of land using second-generation seeds. The report is silent about what happened to the crop.

It is also reported that apart from the loan of Rs. 6000/- mentioned above, Mana Ranjan had taken Rs. 5000/- as hand loan from one of his land lords. The amount had not been repaid.

According to the joint report, both Mana and his wife were cutting paddy in the field, when Mana briefly left the field and returned after an hour and continued with the work. After about 15 minutes, he fell down. There was profuse frothing around his mouth and smell of insecticide was coming out. The committee had held that the "death of Mana Ranjan Parida does not appear to have been due to the hardship of the burden of agricultural loan nor due to crop loss".

iii. District Sambalpur:

a. Pandav (Balaram) Bhoi, Caste - Gond (ST), s/o - Sankirtan Bhoi
Village - Golamal, PS - Rengali
Dist - Sambalpur

Pandav is one of the four sons of Sankirtan Bhoi. The family has only 0.63 acres of land. Pandav was cultivating 0.25 acres of his ancestral land and another 2 acres as a sharecropper. According to the joint report, there is no evidence of Pandav having taken any loan from any quarter. It has however been confirmed that in the relevant season, huge crop loss was reported from the village. Besides the crop was attacked by locust. The deceased committed suicide by taking poison. The enquiry team could not ascertain the exact cause behind the suicide.

b. Bidyadhar Bag, s/o - Butunga Kissan
Village - Khapsadera, Kudalpali
PS - Rengali
Dist - Sambalpur

It has been confirmed that in the relevant season **'due to irregular monsoon and scanty rainfall paddy crops were more or less affected'**. Contrary to whatever has been said in the report received from the state government, the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 5000/- from one SHG.

c. Late Angad Barik
Village - Budelkanir
Block - Jamankira
Dist - Sambalpur

The youngest son of Angad Barik had taken a crop loan for 4 acres of paddy farming from LAMPCS. In his report, DAO Kuchinda has said that as on 12.06.2010, Rs. 24,789/- was outstanding against him. The subject committed suicide in October 2009. (The exact date of his suicide is not revealed in the DAO's report).

d. Late Fakir Patel
Village - Kuleigarh
GP - Kudapara, Block - Kuchinda
Dist - Sambalpur

As revealed by the Joint Enquiry Report received from the Sub Collector and the local Tahasildar, the subject was a lecturer in D.P.A College, Baghmara at Jharsududa. His wife is working as an Anganwadi worker. His son was cultivating 5 acres of land. Sri Patel was suffering from mental illness and committed suicide by consuming pesticides. The immediate

cause behind the suicide could not be ascertained. Prima facie crop failure does not appear to be the cause.

e. Gangadhar Mirdha, s/o - Late Charan Mirdha
Village - Kabarapali
Block - Jujumara
Dist - Sambalpur

The Joint Enquiry Report submitted by the Sub Collector and the DAO confirm that the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 23,448/- from SCS Ghenupalli and hand loan of Rs. 10,000/- from co villagers. The subject had 1.18 decimal of irrigated and 0.75 decimal of non-irrigated land. He was also cultivating 1 acre of irrigated land as a sharecropper. The report concedes that crop yield of the non-irrigated land (0.75 acres) might have been affected by rain. The report suspects that family quarrel might have been the cause behind the suicide.

f. Y. Krishnamurty, s/o - Late Y. Appa Rao
Village - Chhatabar (Masurtikra Hamlet)
Block - Maneswar, PS-Dhama
Dist - Sambalpur

The Joint Enquiry Report submitted by the Sub Collector, DAO and the BDO confirms that the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 53,880/- from Batemura Co-operative Society of which Rs. 27,989/- was outstanding, after waiver due to drought. His wife had taken a loan of Rs. 69,000/- from BISWA of which Rs. 27,199/- was outstanding. He had taken Rs. 5000/- as loan from one P. Reddy of Masurtikra. He had also taken a term loan from Bank of India for purchasing a tractor. On 24.06.2010, he left home at around 8 am with Rs. 12,000/- for repayment of crop loan at Batemura Co-operative Society. On the way, he committed suicide. The Joint Committee has not discerned the cause behind the suicide. The possibility of loan burden being the cause cannot be ruled out.

iv. District Bargarh:

In the statement tabled by the hon'ble minister in the floor of the Assembly, four suicide deaths, reported from Bargarh during the year 2009-10 were listed. No information on the circumstances of these deaths was furnished in the statement. It appears that unlike in other districts, enquiries by revenue officers were not held in these cases.

In course of my visit to Bargarh, I had requested the Collector to furnish copies of the enquiry reports on the circumstances of suicides by farmers reported from the district in the relevant period. The Collector furnished

copies of enquiry reports in 11 cases. None of these related to the four cases listed in the hon'ble minister's statement. On the other hand, six of the 11 suicides, enquiry reports in respect of which are available, were reported in the year 2010-11, but did not figure in the minister's statement tabled in the Assembly.

The rest five suicides relate to financial year 2011-12. The circumstances of the eleven cases, as discussed in the joint reports are as follows;

a. Chudamani Sahoo

Village – Keseipalli, PS – Bhatli

Dist – Bargarh

Chudamani Sahoo had 1.50 acres of agricultural land. He was supporting a family of six from the income from his land supplemented by wages earned by him as a daily labourer. On 12.10.2010 at about 1500 hrs, Chudamani took pesticides and was rushed to the hospital where he died at 1750 hrs. As appears from the joint report submitted by the sub collector Bargarh, the DAO Bhatli and ADMO Bargarh, the victim had taken a loan of Rs. 10,000/- from one SHG and another Rs. 10,000/- from a private financier (Micro Finance). In its report, the committee held that there was no instance of crop loss in the village but have conceded that **“the weekly recovery of SHG loans was a burden to his psychology”** and had concluded that **“he might have committed suicide due to domestic conflict and financial stress”**. NHRC has taken cognizance of this matter in case file no. 1703/18/17/2010/OC.

b. Balaram Sahu, age – 39 years, s/o – Abdhut Sahu

Village – Barahagoda

Dist – Bargarh

Balram Sahu committed suicide by taking poison on 22.08.2010. In their joint report, the Addl. Sub Collector Bargarh and DAO Bargarh mentioned that Balaram and his brother were living in a joint family, which had 8 members. Balaram was cultivating 12 acres of land of which 9 acres was paddy land and 3 acres was upland where he was growing vegetables. The land belonged to a man from Ranchi, Jharkhand. If the report is to be believed, the victim had no loan outstanding against him.

c. Suru Bariha, aged – 25 years, s/o – Chandra Bariha

Village – Saidunguripali, PS-Gaisilet

Dist – Bargarh

Suru Bariha committed suicide by consuming poison in the night of 21.08.2010. Suru was married about 5 years back and was staying close to

his father-in-law's house in Gourenmunda. Prior to his marriage, he was working as a migrant labour in Andhra Pradesh. Since his marriage, he had been cultivating 4.29 acres of land as a sharecropper. The land in question partly belonged to his father-in-law and partly to other villagers. Prior to his death, he had revealed to his father-in-law that he had consumed poison, **as he was not able to manage the finance of his family**. In the joint report submitted by sub collector Padampur, Tahasildar Gaisilet and the DAO, it has been mentioned that they had visited Gourenmunda on 24.08.2010 and had inspected standing crops (paddy and tomato) in the fields raised by the victim and had found the tomato plants to be in 'lightly dry condition'. They have further observed that both the paddy and tomato crops "may be damaged if there is no rainfall within 2/3 days". From their report, it would further appear that Suru Bariha had borrowed Rs. 16,000/- from fellow villagers. While claiming that none of the creditors had put pressure on the subject for repayment, the enquiry committee has also observed that there was no report of any domestic discord.

d. Kalia @ Sukru Bariha

Village – Tenganapali

PS – Gaisilet

Dist – Bargarh

On 22.09.2010, Kalia Bariha committed suicide by taking poison. A committee, comprising of Tahasildar Gaisilet, the Agricultural Overseer and the local Revenue Inspector had enquired into the circumstances leading to the suicide and had submitted a report. The family of Kalia Bariha had six members including himself, his parents and three unmarried brothers. The family had some land. Kalia was also cultivating about 3 acres of land as a sharecropper.

From the joint report, it would appear that he had taken Rs. 30,000/- as loan from private persons of the locality. The committee has also found that **"All the planted paddy are in dry condition due to shortage of rainfall"**. The Collector however had held that "it cannot be concluded that the discouraging crop yield has prompted Late Kalia Bariha to commit suicide".

e. Ashok Khatua s/o Dhabaleswar Khatua

Village – Dhirpur, PS – Barpali

Dist – Bargarh

Ashok Khatua had inherited 3.5 acres of land. Besides, he was cultivating 2 acres of additional land as a sharecropper. Ashok Khatua committed

suicide on 28.12.2010. His family consisted of himself, his wife, one daughter and a son.

From the enquiry report received from the committee of officers comprising of the local Tahasildar, the District Agriculture Officer, the BDO and the Inspector in charge Barpali PS, it would appear that Ashok Khatua ***"was in mental tension probably due to unseasonal rain and was worried about the marriage of his son and daughter as well as the repayment of the private loan"***.

Ashok Khatua had taken a loan of Rs. 20,000/- from SCS Barpali and a private loan of Rs. 50,000/- from Sri Thabira Behera, one of his relatives. As further mentioned in the report, Ashok was "borrowing and repaying such loans for cultivation from the above person since last 2 to 3 years".

The committee however concluded that crop loss suffered by Ashok was not substantial and therefore the motive behind the suicide may be something other than crop loss or financial problems.

It may be mentioned that Sujit Khatua the son of Ashok, who was a teacher by profession also committed suicide the same day, apparently unable to bear the suicidal death of his father.

f. Shiba Bhoi s/o – Panik Bhoi
Village – Gopeipali, PS – Barpali
Dist – Bargarh

Shiba Bhoi committed suicide on 28.12.2010 by taking poison. Shiba had 0.91 acres of ancestral land and was also cultivating 2 acres of land as a sharecropper. According to the report filed by the local Tahasildar, he suffered crop loss in respect of one acre of land due to unseasonal rain for which his wife was paid Rs. 2400/- as compensation on 22.06.2011 i.e. six months after the suicidal death of Shiba. As reported by the Collector, the deceased was not burdened with any loan. NHRC had taken cognizance of this case and had forwarded the same to the Odisha Human Rights Commission for disposal. OHRC closed this case based on the Collector's report that "steps had been taken for sanction of widow pension and a housing under the Mo Kudia scheme in favour of the wife of the deceased".

g. Bikal Garia s/o – Iswar Garia
Village – Haldipali
Dist – Bargarh

Bikal Garia committed suicide by consuming poison on 17.04.2011. He is survived by his wife, three minor children, parents and three younger brothers of whom one is married. All of them were living jointly under the

same roof. The deceased was cultivating about Ac. 0.78 or land, which is the share of his father in his ancestral property. He also cultivated 7 acres of land as a sharecropper. According to the Collector's report, **"he had borrowed heavily from friends and acquaintances as well as from one micro credit organisation"**. According to his wife the loan outstanding against him was anything between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 70,000/-.

It is further reported that he used to consume alcoholic drinks over which there were frequent quarrels between the husband and wife. On the date of the incident, he had another round of quarrel with his wife following which he consumed pesticides. Based on the joint enquiry report, the Collector had held that death of Bikal was not related to crop loss or debt burden.

The Collector also furnished copies of his reports on the circumstances of four other suicidal deaths reported from the district during the financial year 2011-12.

h. Uttam Majhi s/o – Late Shiba Majhi

Village – Khutapali

Dist – Bargarh

Uttam Majhi committed suicide on 25.08.2011 by taking poison. He is survived by his wife, mother, stepmother and a minor daughter. Uttam was cultivating about 11 acres of agriculture land. He had incurred a loan of Rs. 56,528/- but had Rs. 2,88,869/- as cash balance in his savings bank account. Odisha Human Rights Commission had taken cognizance of the case and had closed the same based on a report from the Collector that "the deceased was in the habit of consuming liquor regularly which was disturbing domestic peace and that on the fateful day Uttam had a quarrel with his wife following which he consumed poison in a fit of rage".

i. Dhanurjay Pradhan s/o – Late Giridhari Pradhan

Village – Sarla

Dist – Bargarh

Dhanurjay committed suicide by consuming poison on 24.07.2011. He is survived by wife Sebat (30), and daughters Monalisa (5) and Nivedita (2). The joint enquiry report submitted by the Tahasildar and the Asst. Agriculture Officer reveals that Dhanurjay was regularly cultivating about 5 acres of irrigated land and growing paddy and vegetables on the same. He had sold 185 bags of paddy in between 20.05.2011 and 03.06.2011. According to a statement filed with the report, he was entitled to get Rs. 1,38,650/- towards the price of the above paddy from PACS, which led to

the committee to believe that he had not suffered any crop loss in the Rabi season. According to the report, a loan of Rs. 43,032/- was outstanding against the family at the time of his death.

The report is silent about the mode and time of payment of the amount to the subject. It is also not explained what did the subject do with the money and why he couldn't repay his outstanding loan out of the sale proceeds of the paddy.

j. Dayanidhi Bhoi, s/o – Pitambar Bhoi
Village – Barhakata, PS-Atabira
Dist – Bargarh

Dayanidhi committed suicide on 23.08.2011. From the Collector's report, it would appear that Dayanidhi was landless. His father Pitambar was illegally occupying 1.70 acres of Gochar land. Dayanidhi was however cultivating 2 acres of land as a sharecropper. According to the Collector, paddy crop in the victim's village was not damaged due to unseasonal rain in 2010. In his report, the Collector has held that "it cannot be concluded that the discouraging crop yield has prompted him to commit suicide".

k. Meera Bhoi w/o – Pingal Bhoi
Village – Jatla, PS – Sohela
Dist- Bargarh

Meera Bhoi committed suicide by consuming poison on 17.04.2011. She is survived by her husband, two sons and three daughters. As reported by the Collector, Pingal has inherited 2.74 acres of land. He was provided with input subsidies amounting to Rs. 2000/- for loss of crop in 2010. In his report, the Collector has held that "it cannot be concluded that the discouraging crop yield has prompted her to commit suicide". It has not been clarified if any loan was outstanding against the subject at the time of her death.

v. District Mayurbhanj:

Driver Hembram s/o – Late Kada Hembram
Dist – Mayurbhanj

Driver Hembram committed suicide by consuming poison on 06.11.2009. According to the report received from a committee headed by the sub collector, the total income of Driver Hembram from cultivation was around Rs. 6000/- a year and Rs. 17,000/- from wage labour. His share of ancestral land was about 8.3 acres of which he cultivated about 1.4 acres. The rest was cultivated by sharecroppers. The land is not irrigated. From the land cultivated by him, he was getting an yield of approximately 5 qtls

per year. His annual income from all sources was Rs. 23,000/- that is less than Rs. 2000/- a month, with which he had to support himself, his wife and an unmarried daughter.

According to the report, Driver committed suicide as his wife delayed serving food to him, which had resulted in a quarrel. He had not taken any loan either from any financial institution or private person.

vi. District Keonjhar:

a. Late Kanhu Hembram, s/o – Samai Hembram

Village -Tilagadia

GP-Balibarei, Block-Hatadihi

Dist-Keonjhar

Kanhu Hembram left his home on 17.11.2009 with a sickle for harvesting paddy but did not return till 20.11.2009. On 20.11.2009, he was found hanging from a tree, 2 km away from his village. Kanhu's first wife had died leaving behind three sons and two daughters. His second wife has one son and one daughter. Kanhu had about one acre of land. He cultivated paddy in the said land and another 3 acre, which he cultivated as a sharecropper. Part of the paddy (Lalat variety) had been harvested. The rest (Swarna variety) was affected by moisture stress. According to the Deputy Director Agriculture, Kanhu had not availed any loan from any financial institution.

b. Late Santosh Naik, s/o – Late Netrananda Naik

Village - Asanpat

Block - Jhumpura, PS - Baria

Dist - Keonjhar

In their Joint Enquiry Report, BDO and Tahasildar, Champua had said that the subject had about 1.31 acre of ancestral land. On 21.11.2009 at about 9 AM, he went to his land and returned home at about 10 AM. On reaching home, he became senseless and was shifted to Jhumpura CHC at about 1230 AM, where he was declared brought dead.

The wife of the subject Smt. Meena Naik was the president of Maa Biswa Mangala SHG. The SHG had taken a loan of Rs. 3,76,446/- (out of the total Rs. 3,85,000/- sanctioned to the group) for purchase of goats. The villagers claimed that out of this amount Meena Naik had received Rs. 35,000/- for purchase of goats. The receipt of Rs. 18,000/- was verified from the register maintained by the group. As per the joint report, the family did not suffer any crop loss, nor did it take any loan for the purpose of agriculture. It appears, the villagers had later complained that the Tahasildar had taken the signature of the Sarpanch and a few villagers in a blank paper, which

he used to support his version. The Tahasildar has denied having done so. With the joint report, I found copy of a sheet where in the signatures of the Sarpanch and 8 villagers was taken. Not a word of the enquiry report was reflected in that sheet, which gives some credence to the complaint by the villagers.

c. Late Narendra Sahu, s/o – Late Sagar Sahu
Village – Tolankapada, GP - Haridapala
Block - Anandpur, PS-Ghasipura
Dist - Keonjhar

Narendra and his two brothers jointly held about one acre of land. They were also sharecroppers. Narendra had borrowed Rs. 8,275/- as Kharif loan and Rs. 4,700/- as Rabi loan in the year 2008-09 from the Service Co-operative Society and had not repaid the same. The report received from the DAO is silent about the cause of death. All that it reveals is that Narendra had visited his field on 21.11.2009. On 22.11.2009 morning, his wife found him lying dead in his room.

d. Bharat Ch. Roul, s/o – Late Bansidhar Roul
Village - Tampala, GP - Kaligaon
Block - Hatadihi, PS - Nandipada
Dist - Keonjhar

In his report, the DAO had mentioned that Bharat Roul had taken crop loan of Rs. 12,000/- and had also "borrowed some more loans from public for marriage of his elder daughter". He did not repay any of these loans till his death. He was suffering from leprosy and was not doing any physical work. His wife and two grown up daughters were cultivating the family land, which measured 1.90 acres. The DAO had concluded that "it is a family issue and he might be having some family problems with other members". In his report, the Sub Collector had however reported that **"his poverty coupled with his indebtedness, caused due to marriage expenses for his daughter and above all his own predicament due to leprosy might have propelled him to commit suicide"**.

e. Keshab Sahoo, s/o – Budhadev Sahoo
Village - Sibanarayanpur
Block - Hatadihi, PS - Anandpur
Dist - Keonjhar

As would appear from the report of the Tahasildar and as verified by me in course of my field visits, the subject was living with his parents, two brothers (one of whom is orthopedically handicapped) and his wife in a

joint family. The family had about 6 decimal of land and was largely dependent on sharecropping for their livelihood. The vegetable crop raised by the family was damaged due to unseasonal rain on 18.11.2009. It appears the family had borrowed some money from private moneylenders. It further appeared that the family had taken some loan from the Co-operative Society as well as from Bank of India. The subject committed suicide by consuming poison on 25.11.2009. In his report, the Sub Collector has mentioned that ***"it may be a fact that he has lost his hope to clear up the loan from the out turn of his agricultural produce, mainly vegetables that caused damaged due to heavy rainfall on 18.11.2009"***.

f. Biswambar Jena, s/o - Bhimsen Jena
Village - Salakania
Block - Hatadihi, PS - Nandipada
Dist - Keonjhar

In the joint report submitted by Tahasildar, Hatadihi and MO, CHC Salania, it has been held that the subject fell down in his paddy field while carrying a bundle of paddy on his shoulder. He was taken to the nearest CHC. The pharmacist of the CHC declared him brought dead. The body was cremated without PM. In the report, it has been confirmed that the subject had four and half acres of agricultural land and had taken Rs. 44,000/- loan from the Co-operative Society and had "planned to repay the loan after the harvesting season was over". His wife reportedly told the enquiring officers that the subject was suffering from chest pain for over a year and "was habituated with smoking". The committee had held that "the death of the subject was not suicidal".

From what has been discussed above it would appear that;

- i. The statement tabled by the hon'ble minister in the state assembly is incomplete and a number of farmers' suicide cases, reported from the state in the years under reference, have not been listed in the statement.***
- ii. In the majority of cases, the victims were indeed under loan burden.***
- iii. Most of the victims were sharecroppers, who, as has been discussed in course of this report, have been subjected to years of deprivation, due to the contrived failure of successive governments to enforce the various land reform legislations.***

D. Welfare Measures for the Farmers:

In their response to the complaint, the state government have listed the various measures they claim to have taken for the welfare of the farmers. Details of these measures, and their impact on ground have however not been provided. My comments on the state government's response are given paragraph wise as follows;

Response of the Government	Comments of the Special Rapporteur
1. Compensation against crop loss: In case of 50% & above crop loss due to notified Natural Calamities input assistance @ Rs. 2000/- per ha for rainfed areas @ Rs. 4000/- per ha for areas under assured irrigation and @ Rs. 6000/- per ha for perennial and horticulture crops is provided.	<p>1. This subject has already been discussed at sub paragraph A above.</p> <p>The state government's direction that input subsidies and ex gratia assistance should be paid to actual cultivators, has been grossly violated by the field officers.</p> <p>The quantum of compensation is awfully low compared to the input costs.</p>
2. Irrigation: In order to develop assured irrigation sources like shallow tube well, dug well, bore well, and river lift etc. 50% subsidy is being provided to the farmers. Sprinklers/drip irrigation are also provided to the farmers at 70% subsidy. Large number of farm ponds and check dams are being created under the MGNREGA.	<p>2. The report is silent regarding the number of tube well, bore well, dug well and river lift systems that were provided to the farmers. In course of my field visits, farmers across the state complained that uncertainties in power supply and load shedding for long hours, are affecting the use of the LI points.</p> <p>It was also complained that a number of LI points have otherwise been abandoned due to mechanical defects.</p> <p>The state claims to have rehabilitated 1400 LI project with the support of the ADB in recent years (as has been highlighted in the Economic Survey Report 2011-12). I did not get much evidence in support of this claim in the course of my field visits.</p> <p>It is true that a number of farm ponds have been created under the NREGS. But in many areas of the state, these ponds dry up in winter and are of no help to the farmers.</p> <p>Odisha's Irrigation potential and the percentage utilization of the same</p>

	continue to remain one of the lowest among measure states.
<p>3. Subsidy on Inputs:</p> <p>3.1. Subsidy on Seeds: Subsidy up to 50% is offered to the farmers for purchasing the high yielding varieties of seeds of different crops. Besides massive minikit & demonstration programme have also been taken.</p> <p>3.2. Farm Mechanization: Subsidy ranging from Rs. 20,000/- to 4,00,000/- or 50% cost is provided to the farmers on purchase of power driven implements, tractors, power tillers, rotavators, power threshers and combine harvester. Subsidy upto Rs. 4000/- is being provided on manual or bullock drawn implements etc.</p> <p>3.3. Management of Soil Fertility: To maintain the soil fertility status and ensure sustainability in crop production different inputs like Bio fertilizers, Micronutrients, Paper mill sludge, Gypsum etc. are being provided to the farmers at subsidized price.</p> <p>3.4. Plant protection: Equipments like power sprayers, hand compression sprayers etc.</p>	<p>3.1 Seeds are indeed being supplied at subsidized rates by the OSSC, through PACS. Many villagers however complained that seeds from OSSC reach the Societies late and consequently they are forced to purchase seeds from the open market.</p> <p>3.2. According to the Economic Survey Report 2011-12, the state government gave a subsidy of Rs. 107.94 crore for the purchase of farm equipments in the year 2010-11. During the year, 2919 tractors, 9433 power tillers, 18668 pump sets, 926 Reapers / Transplanters / Rotavator, 479 Hydraulic Trailer, 75 Combined Harvester, 1584 Power Threshers and 3267 other equipments were supplied. Farmers across the state, particularly in the Hirakud Command Area have been increasingly using machines for tilling and harvesting purposes. In the one crop areas, animals are still being used for tilling and harvesting.</p> <p>3.3. The state has 17 soil test laboratories and 6 mobile units under the Directorate of Agriculture. Besides, the OUAT and IFCO have one laboratory each. Samples do get collected but test reports are either delayed or not received at all. Micronutrients, supplied to the farmers are rarely linked to the results of soil test.</p> <p>The use of test results for controlling and supplementing soil fertility has not been integrated as part of the agricultural process except in case of demonstration farms.</p> <p>3.4. Officers of the agriculture department, with whom I interacted, claimed that farmers are being provided</p>

<p>& plant protection chemicals are provided to the farmers at 50% subsidy under various schemes in order to save the crop from various diseases & pests.</p> <p>3.5. Demonstrations: Provision of incentives to the farmers on crop demonstrations on Hybrid Paddy, Maize, Sunflower, Mustard, Sugarcane, Pulses and Vegetable under RKVY/NFSM.</p>	<p>pesticides from departmental sale centres, Farmers- Cooperative Societies, and licensed private dealers at subsidized rates (50% of the market rates), under various schemes like NFSM, ISOPOM etc. Farmers across the state, with whom I interacted, claimed that the quantity of pesticides supplied at the subsidized rates, is far less than the requirement and they have to purchase pesticides from the open market at high prices.</p> <p>They further complained that they are not getting required advice from the departmental officers regarding the requirement and use of pesticides. As a result, they are compelled to use pesticides available in the market, which are not crop specific. The evil effects of chemical pesticides are discussed in some detail in paragraph 6.D.iv of this report.</p> <p>3.5. In course of my field visits, the officers of the agriculture department showed me a few paddy fields in which farmers have been encouraged to adopt SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of cultivation to boost productivity. An incentive of Rs500/ per acre has been provided to them.</p>
<p>4. Capacity Building: Farmers are imparted trainings in Farmers Field School, Farmer Training & Demonstration Programmes. Farmers are sent to outside state for cross learning.</p>	<p>4. According to the state government, 178 FFS were organized during the year 2010-11 where 5340 farmers were trained on rice development. Besides, 238 Krushak Sampark Mela /Farmers Awareness Programmes were organized. 600 ragi demonstrations, 60 FFS on production technology and 1120 inter-cropping demonstrations were also held. In course of my field visits, I was told about the performances of some of the agencies including ATMA (Agricultural Technology Management Agency) engaged in these activities. Under ATMA, farmers' committees have been created in all the blocks with representatives from all the four subsectors i.e. agriculture,</p>

	<p>horticulture, dairy and fishery, and from among representatives of fertilizer dealers. ATMA organizes training of Common Interest groups of farmers and also supervises the working of various government schemes related to the development of agriculture in the respective blocks.</p>
<p>5. Natural Resource Management: Massive programme on Integrated Watershed Management and Livelihood support programme have been taken in the state.</p>	<p>5. The state government claims to have launched a number of watershed projects across the state for soil and water conservation in rainfed areas. These include the National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Area (NWDPR), the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Odisha Rural Livelihoods Programme (ORLP). Earlier, I had reviewed the status of watershed projects in one of the KBK districts i.e. Nabarangpur. Extracts from my report submitted to the Commission in my memo no. DS./Spl. Rptr./NHRC-12/05-11 dated 30.05.2011 are reproduced below for ready reference.</p> <p><i>"The status of soil conservation efforts in the district was discussed in some detail in paragraph 9.4 of my previous report. As was mentioned in the report, of the 592 delineated watersheds, only 164 projects had been taken up in the district under different schemes. During my last visit, the district officers reported that in all 165 projects have so far been taken up. Of these only 22 projects have been saturated. Work on 33 of these projects has not even started. Required funds have not been placed with the executing agencies yet. The remaining 110 projects are pending completion, some pending since the year 2004-05. The state government may ensure the speedy completion of these projects, besides extending the programme to the remaining delineated watersheds.</i></p> <p><i>Rupees 548 lakhs was received during</i></p>

	<p>2010-11 for field bounding and land development, of which only 66. 7062 lakh has been spent. Progress in the field of construction and maintenance of check dams has also been slow.</p> <p>Work targeted for 2010-11 in the field of cashew plantations, miscellaneous tree plantations, avenue plantations and mango plantations were taken up under the NREGS and have reportedly been completed. As would be discussed in the course of this report, complaints of irregularities and misappropriation of funds in the working of the NREGS in the district are under investigation of the CBI. Pending thorough physical verifications, it may be hasty to accept the version of the district administration that the above works have been satisfactorily executed.</p> <p>As was mentioned in my previous report, erosion of river and stream banks continues to pose a serious problem. The district has no definite action plan for preventing/containing such erosion”.</p>
<p>6. Horticultural Activities: The state has initiated a number of measures to utilize the potentials for horticulture development in the state.</p>	<p>6. According to the Economic Survey Report for 2011-12, the area under cultivation of various fruit crops has increased from 316.9 thousand hectare in 2007-08 to 375.07 thousand hectares in 2010-11. The production of fruit has increased from 1275.7 MTs to 1951.51 MTs, during the corresponding period. Odisha abounds in coconut trees. The production of coconut has increased from 2824 lakh nuts in 2007-08 to 3218.5 lakh nuts in 2010-11. The land under fruit cultivation is only about 5.5% of the total cultivable land. Area under spice cultivation has marginally increased from 175.17 thousand hectares in 2007-08 to 181.345 hectares in 2010-11, which is less than 3% of the total cultivable land. The total spice production has increased from 464.23 thousand MT to 737.187 MT in the corresponding period. Farmers</p>

	across the state complained that they are not able to expand horticulture due to inadequacies of marketing support, lack of cold storage facilities and in certain areas, due to monkey menace.
7. Credit: Farmers are being provided crop loan @ 5% interest. In case of regular payment the rate of interest is 3% in cooperative sector.	7. The status of farm credit has been discussed in some detail at paragraph 6.C of this report. While the quantum of loan advanced to the farmers has significantly increased over the last decade, a large section of farmers, particularly sharecroppers have been left out of the benefits of institutional credit support, notwithstanding the guidelines issued by the RBI that sharecroppers and oral lessees are equally entitled to get loans. Even in case of owner cultivators, only 40% of those given KCC have availed the benefit.

6. Problems faced by farmers, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers:

Indian farmers are historically (at least from the colonial days) burdened with certain disabilities some of which are listed below;

- a.** Small land holdings.
- b.** Over dependence on the monsoon and the inadequacy of irrigation support.
- c.** Frequent attacks by insects and pests.
- d.** Cultivation of crops, which are poor in their market value and susceptible to disease.
- e.** Lack of sufficient manure.
- f.** Continued dependence on primitive tools and implements, which though adequate when each village was self-contained and each farm self-sufficient, have since been rendered ineffective now that the farmer has to compete in the world's markets.
- g.** His attachment to land irrespective of its extent and yield, which forbids him to leave the same except under severe economic pressure.
- h.** The absence of alternative means of livelihood and of subsidiary occupations.

- i. Unproductive expenditure, which is imposed on him in such matters as social and religious ceremonies, the repayment of ancestral debt, maintenance of status, payment of dowries, and litigations.
- j. The small value of his assets, which makes it difficult for him to borrow money, even for productive purpose.
- k. Population explosion leading to severe pressure on land and overcrowding of agriculture as an occupation.
- l. No control over the marketing of their produce.

Some of these disabilities persist to this day. Various aspects of the contemporary problems faced by the farmers and agricultural labourers of Odisha are discussed in the following paragraphs.

A. Land Reforms:

Despite a plethora of legislations enacted between 1948 and 2006, for the avowed purpose of securing ownership and control of land to the tillers, a large number of rural households remain landless to this day. What is worse, their number appears to be increasing. Of the 4356392 holdings, 2597164 belong to marginal farmers. According to a survey conducted by UNDP, there are about 4 lakh landless families in Odisha. The number of sharecroppers in the state is estimated to be above 50% of the number of farming families. It is a pity that after 57 years of enactment of the Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955, which provided security against eviction, and limited the payment of rent to one fourth of the total produce, sharecroppers continue to pay 50% of the produce to the landlords, even after bearing all the input costs. Hardly has any sharecropper been registered/listed. In the absence of any such listing, they are not getting loan from the Bank or the Co-operative Societies. They are finding it difficult to sell their produce at the market yards as FICs (Farmers Identity Cards) are being issued in the name of the landowners. Compensation for crop loss, though intended to be disbursed to the actual cultivators, are instead being paid to the landowners. Besides, the Damocles sword of eviction from the land is hanging indefinitely over their heads.

Until about the early nineteen sixties, bulk of available agricultural land was being cultivated by the owners themselves. The creation of jobs in the public sector and the onset of industrialization resulted in the migration of the children of the landed gentry to the cities. As long as their parents were alive and active, they continued to cultivate the land engaging hired labour. Expenses on food was still high in comparison with other necessities of life. Till the late nineteen seventies, job holders and industrial workers shuttled

between their villages and the cities and continued to supervise cultivation. Many of them left their families in the village and commuted to their work place. Meanwhile, agriculture continued to slump as a viable economic activity. The price of food grains, compared to other goods and services continued to slide. Many landowners chose to give their land to sharecroppers and retreat to the cities. This led to a swelling in the number of sharecroppers. The state government's reluctance to register sharecroppers is understandable. Most of the decision makers in the government come from the land owning class. They have given their land to sharecroppers for cultivation. Enforcement of the Tenants' Relief Act 1955, will not be in their interest. For the marginal farmers who were not lucky enough to find alternative avocation, and who, due to various disabilities including social inhibitions, are compelled to depend on sharecroppers for cultivating their small holdings, the sharing of 75% of the produce with the sharecropper will bring further misery. Whatever may be the cause for the government's reluctance to enforce the land reform laws, it cannot continue evading its responsibility to get the sharecroppers registered, enabling them to avail the benefits of various welfare schemes launched by the government for providing succor to the farmers.

Some of the unimplemented legislations are discussed below;

i. The Odisha Estate Abolition Act 1951 -

This Act provided for the abolition of all rights, title and interest in land of Intermediaries, by whatever name known, between the raiyat and the state of Odisha and for vesting the said right, title and interest in the state.

The Act however excluded certain lands from its operation. These lands included "(a) all lands used for agricultural or horticultural purpose which were in khas possession of an Intermediary on the date of such vesting. (b) lands used for agricultural or horticultural purposes and held by a temporary lessee or lessees of an Intermediary who owns either as Intermediary or in any other capacity less than thirty-three acres of land in total extent situated within the state. (c) lands used for agricultural or horticultural purpose and in possession of a mortgagee which Immediately before the execution of the mortgage bond were in khas possession of such Intermediary shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, be deemed to be settled by the state government with such Intermediary and with all the share holders owning the estate and such Intermediary with all the share holders shall be entitled to retain possession thereof and hold them as raiyats under the state government having occupancy rights in respect of such lands subject to the payment of such fair and equitable rent as may be determined by the

Collector in the prescribed manner. (d) in the case of a trust estate, so much of the waste land such of the tanks in the possession of the Intermediary; which in both cases were being exclusively used for religious purposes immediately before the date of such vesting as may be specified-

a. In respect of trusts governed by the Odisha Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951 (Odisha Act 2 of 1952) and Shri Jagannath Temple Act, 1955 (Odisha Act II of 1955), by the Commissioner of Endowments appointed under the Odisha Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1951.

b. In respect of trusts governed by the Wakfs Act, 29 of 1954, by the Board of Wakfs constituted there under, and

c. In respect of other religious trusts, by such persons or authority as may be specified by the Collector of the district for the purpose”.

Taking advantage of the above proviso, the land holding intermediaries, in connivance with unscrupulous revenue officers, managed to retain possession over large chunks of land.

The management of the estates, eventually vested in the state, also left much to be desired. As stipulated in the Act, the management of the estates vested in the state was to be entrusted to Anchal Sasan. Anchal Sasan was to be a body corporate with perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold property. The administration of the Anchal was to be discharged by an Anchal Adhikari. In pursuance of the Act, Anchals were created and Anchal Adhikaries were appointed, but neither Anchal Sashan nor Anchal Sabhas were constituted for regulating them. They started functioning under the control of the state government.

ii. The Odisha Tenants Protection Act 1948 –

The objective of this Act was to give temporary protection from eviction to actual tillers of the land. The expression ‘Tenant’ was expanded to include Bhagchasis cultivating the land of a ‘raiya’. The Act protected the Bhagchasis from eviction. The Collector was given exclusive jurisdiction to decide certain kinds of disputes between a Tenant and a landlord.

This Act came into force on 14.02.1948 and was given retrospective effect from 1st September 1947. The Act remained in force till 15th April 1955.

iii. The Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955 –

This Act came into operation on 21st April 1955 and was given retrospective effect w.e.f. 1st July 1954. It remained in force up to 1965. The Act provided for security against eviction, limited the payment of rent to the landlord to one-fourth of the total produce.

Both these Acts failed to achieve their purpose, mostly due to the fact that there was no written agreements in regard to any such arrangement. These Acts were followed by the Land Reforms Act 1960, which harped on the protection of tenants but failed to achieve the purpose, as it did not provide for the registration/listing of tenants/sharecroppers.

iv. The Odisha Land Reforms Act 1960 –

The purpose of this act was to impose ceiling on agricultural holdings and regulation of the rights of tenants and sharecroppers. The Act also prohibited the transfer of land from and ST to Non ST and SC to Non SC person. The Act did not achieve any of its objectives till 1974. This is apparent from the statement of objects and reasons for its Amendment in 1974, extracts from which are reproduced below;

“The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 inter alia provides for the imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and regulation of the rights of tenants and sharecroppers in the State of Odisha No surplus land has yet been acquired. The Act however falls short of national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holdings The tenancy provisions of the Act also need to be amended in the light of the policy formulations set out in the Five Year Plans. After giving careful consideration to the various aspects of Land Reform measures which are necessary in the interest of social justice, it has been decided to amend the provisions of the Odisha Land Reforms Act 1960, with a view to imposing ceiling on the aggregate area of land ... and modify the provisions relating to exemptions ... Opportunity has also been taken to further safeguard the interests of tenants and sharecroppers and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...”

v. The Odisha Schedule Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Schedule Tribe) Regulation 1956 –

Also known as Regulation 2 of 1956, this legislation prohibited the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals in the schedule areas. The purpose of this legislation and section 22 and 23 of the OLR Act 1960 have only been partially achieved. As would appear from the Annual Report for 2007-2008 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, of the 104,644 cases of land alienation filed so far, as many as 43,213 were decided against the tribals.

vi. Odisha Consolidation of Holding and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act 1972 –

This Act, though well intentioned, has brought in its wake certain problems for the farmers. Partition of ancestral property, and selling portions of the land to meet expenditure on medical treatment, marriages and education etc has become difficult. This in turn has resulted in the consolidation of

land in favour of big farmers. In certain areas, even after the issue of RORs, physical possession of consolidated plots has not yet been delivered.

vii. Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 –

On 14th May 2006, the govt. of Odisha by a Resolution framed a 'comprehensive' resettlement and rehabilitation policy with the following objectives;

- a.** To avoid displacement wherever possible and minimize it, exercising available options otherwise,
- b.** To recognize voices of displaced communities emphasizing the needs of the indigenous communities and vulnerable sections,
- c.** To ensure environmental sustainability through participatory and transparent process,
- d.** To help guiding the process of developing institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal.

The policy provided, inter alia, for employment and livelihood support to farmers losing agricultural land, acquired for the purpose of industrial mining, irrigation and other projects, besides the payment of compensation as admissible under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Between 1995 and 2006, the state government, in its eagerness for industrialization, signed MOUs with a number of private companies including multinational companies for setting up industries in the state.

For this purpose, the state government started acquiring huge chunks of fertile land, which resulted in large scale displacement of farming families. This process, besides reducing the aggregate cultivable land, caused grave distress to the displaced families.

Compensation under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 was fixed on the basis of benchmark prices, which were far lower than the market price. In many cases, the displaced families were not properly resettled. Many of the displaced families did not receive alternative livelihood support. (The Commission is already posted with the problems of the families displaced by the TATAs in Gopalpur, Vedanta in Lanjigarh and POSCO in Jagatsinghpur).

In Gopalpur, the promised steel plant was not set up even after 15 years of the land acquisition. The Lanjigarh Alumina Project has been closed due to non-availability of bauxite. The POSCO project is unlikely to take off in the near future.

The state government is reluctant to implement the 2006 R&R Policy in many of these incomplete projects on the ground that land acquisition was done prior to 2006.

B. Irrigation:

Odisha is gifted with a lot of large and medium sized rivers. Waters carried through these rivers are yet to be fully harnessed. Most of it flows into the sea unused.

In the Odisha Agriculture Statistics Report for the year 2010-11, the cumulative creation and the percentage of utilization of irrigation potential in the last decade has been shown as follows;

Year	Irrigation potential created (th. ha)			Irrigation potential utilized (th. ha)			% of utilisation
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
2000-01	2533.83	1071.99	3605.82	1589.88	535.84	2125.72	58.95%
2001-02	2554.26	1117.63	3671.89	1752.27	793.64	2545.91	69.34%
2002-03	2608.59	1123.75	3732.34	1246.81	465.21	1712.02	45.87%
2003-04	2674.12	1161.21	3835.33	1737.49	780.87	2518.36	65.66%
2004-05	2707.27	1266.22	3973.49	1845.79	844.87	2690.66	67.72%
2005-06	2731.50	1294.92	4026.42	1922.70	1042.79	2965.49	73.65%
2006-07	2720.46	1318.52	4038.98	2001.98	1147.47	3149.45	77.98%
2007-08	2765.73	1342.06	4107.79	2027.00	1281.46	3308.46	80.54%
2008-09	2867.01	1407.18	4274.19	2081.13	1096.03	3177.16	74.33%
2009-10	2962.21	1476.81	4439.02	2058.85	979.67	3038.52	68.45%

According to this report, up to the year 2009-10, 2962.21 thousand ha of irrigation potential was created in the state for Kharif crop and 1476.81 thousand hectares for Rabi crop. Odisha has about 61 lakh hectare of cultivable land. It therefore follows that as in the year 2010, the state had a cumulative potential to irrigate only about 50% of its cultivable land in the Khariff season and about 25% in the Rabi Season.

Only 68.45% of this potential was actually utilised. It further follows that only about 33% of the cultivable land had irrigation support for the Kharif crop and about 15% for the Rabi crop.

Notwithstanding the fact that the created irrigation potential has increased by 16% in the last decade, the total created irrigation potential of the state remains very low compared to many other major states. A state wise

statement, showing the percentage share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops for the year 2007-08 is reproduced below for ready reference.

State	Rice	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Tobacco	All Crops
Andhra Pradesh	96.6	80.8	1.5	58.1	20.8	94.3	19.1	28.1	46.3
Assam	3.7	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	2.2	-	-	2.4
Bihar	57.0	68.7	3.2	63.1	38.2	23.7	-	78.1	60.6
Chhattisgarh	32.9	31.3	7.1	26.9	5.2	94.7	8.0	136.8	26.5
Gujarat	57.4	49.5	12.3	42.2	24.9	100.0	49.0	91.5	41.7
Haryana	99.9	90.1	46.7	88.5	77.9	99.2	99.7	100.0	86.0
Himanchal Pradesh	62.2	19.2	14.2	19.0	21.0	50.6	30.5	-	19.2
Jammu & Kashmir	87.1	38.4	10.2	37.5	69.7	39.1	9.4	366.7	40.8
Karnataka	73.7	34.3	6.4	25.8	24.8	99.9	14.0	14.9	29.4
Kerala	67.4	66.4	-	65.2	20.8	78.9	-	-	16.5
Madhya Pradesh	15.4	48.6	37.0	44.4	5.1	99.8	43.2	69.4	32.2
Maharashtra	26.4	20.8	9.7	17.5	4.9	100.0	2.7	16.4	19.6
Odisha	46.4	43.5	14.2	35.1	23.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	36.7
Punjab	99.4	98.1	87.5	98.0	87.2	96.2	99.9	-	97.7
Rajasthan	41.7	32.9	15.7	28.0	64.1	96.5	95.8	85.8	36.4
Tamilnadu	92.7	71.7	4.3	58.4	55.3	100.0	35.7	100.0	75.5
Uttar Pradesh	77.2	81.1	25.7	74.9	52.3	92.2	95.9	100.0	75.5
West Bengal	48.4	49.5	13.9	48.4	73.7	44.6	100.0	91.8	56.9
All India	56.9	54.3	16.2	46.8	27.1	93.5	35.1	52.6	44.6

Source: Economic Survey, Odisha 2011-12

Certain major irrigation Project like the Subarnarekha and Suktel Projects are pending completion for years.

The quality of maintenance of the existing irrigation system also leaves much scope for improvement. Across the state, farmers complained that land located in the lower reach of the canal systems are not receiving adequate water. Construction of field channels and field drains, so very vital for economic use of water has been neglected. They also complained that canal water is only available during the Kharif season and that release of water starts only towards the end of July/early August. Earlier many farmers were cultivating paddy in the Rabi Season, in areas covered by the canal system. This is no longer possible, as the canals remain dry. Farmers outside the Hirakud and Indrawati command areas are now able to grow only one paddy crop. Some have reverted to the earlier practice of growing pulses in the dry months. This is perhaps one of the reasons, why double cropping area has remained more or less stagnant since 2007-08. In fact, it

has drastically come down from 3500 thousand hectare in 2009-10 to 3158 thousand hectare in 2010-11.

Odisha government is among the earliest advocates of the *pani panchayat* system. As early as in the year 2002, the state govt. took a view that scientific and systematic development and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure is best possible through farmer participation. To that end, they passed the Odisha Pani Panchayat Act 2002, which provided for the election of four tier farmers' organisations (Pani Panchayat, Distributary Committee, Project Committee and State Level Committee) for the purpose of promoting secure distribution of water among its users, adequate maintenance of the irrigation systems, efficient and economic utilization of water and to assist the revenue department in the preparation of demand and the collection of water rates.

The tenure of these committees was three years, which was raised to 6 years by an Amendment brought about in 2008. More than 11 years have passed since the Act came into force. In course of my field visits, many farmers complained that elections to these bodies were held surreptitiously, without public notice and that these bodies, wherever they exist, have long ceased to be truly representative. Except in case of some LI projects, periodical elections to the panchayats have not been timely held. The officers of the irrigation department also cited cases in which elections could not be held due to public protest. Farmers also complained that many of these *panchayats* are indulging in corrupt practices and irregularities.

As has already been mentioned, in many areas of the state the canal system has been affected by poor maintenance as well as the overall shortage of water. The departmental officers have been shifting blame to the *pani panchayats*. The panchayats, on the other hand, do not have the required funds.

According to the Pani Panchayat Act 2002, funds for the maintenance of the canal system is to come from the following sources;

- i. Grants from state and central government.
- ii. Resource raised from any financing agency for undertaking any economic development activities.
- iii. Fees collected from the water users and
- iv. Amount received from MLA/MP LADF.

As of now, the state government is providing an annual grant of Rs. 35,000/- per panchayat, which is not enough for routine weed removal and dressing of the canals. Fund if any received from other sources is not known. The receipt of funds from financial agencies *for any economic development activity* should not be encouraged as it may lead to the corporatization of water management.

Except in the command areas of Hirakud and Indrawati projects, farmers have long given up growing paddy in the Rabi season due to shortage of water.

The increasing demand for water by industries is also threatening to reduce the availability of water for agriculture. Lift irrigation, wherever available is plagued by power shortage and poor maintenance.

C. Availability of credit:

The District Central Co-operative Banks are the main source of crop loans for farmers. 19 such banks have been opened in the state, which between them cover all the thirty districts of the state.

To be eligible for loans from Co-operative banks, farmers have to be members of Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS)/Large sized Agriculture and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPCS)/Farmer Services Societies (FSS), on payment of a membership fee, which is Rs. 51/- at present. The farm credit requirement is met by these societies by availing loans from the District Credit Co-operative Banks (DCCBs). To simplify the procedure of disbursement of crop loan, the bank has introduced Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The card empowers the farmer members to access timely and adequate credit from the branches of the DCCBs by issuing cheques. The scheme is aimed at providing instant credit to the farmers through the branches of DCCBs on the basis of their land holdings, cropping pattern and scale of finance. Once the credit limits are fixed and sanctioned, it remains valid for three years. Crop loans carry 2% interest if repaid in time. Higher interests are charged for delayed repayment. During my field visits, farmers across the state complained that elections to the societies' Boards are not being held in time. It transpired that following an order from the Odisha High Court, elections to Co-operative societies have been kept in abeyance since 2011. Many societies do not even have a secretary. There are cases where one person is in charge of three to four societies. There are two types of secretaries. Some of them belong to a service cadre and are paid regular salaries. Others are engaged by the Societies' Boards and get remuneration out of the profits made. As many Societies are not making any profit, they are in no position

to pay such remuneration. Complaints of corruption and irregularities on the part of some secretaries were also brought to my notice.

Nationalised Banks have also been mandated to advance crop loans to KCC holders.

A statement showing the quantum of agricultural credit advanced by various banks in recent years is reproduced below;

Year	Commercial Banks	Co-operative Banks	OSFC	Total
2001-02	266.40	532.25	0.54	799.19
2002-03	281.40	609.00	0.26	890.66
2003-04	434.90	724.03	0.31	1159.24
2004-05	627.90	971.26	0.22	1599.38
2005-06	842.30	1443.06	0	2285.36
2006-07	1224.93	1576.87	0	2801.80
2007-08	1513.87	1624.67	0	3138.54
2008-09	2006.43	1443.62	0	3450.05
2009-10	2746.83	2616.66	0	5363.49
2010-11	2894.83	3856.98	0	6751.81

Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Odisha

From the above table it will appear that during the last decade, the Co-operative banks have advanced 55% of the total loan and other Commercial banks have advanced the balance 45%. Commercial Banks rarely give short-term loans to farmers to meet seasonal input costs. The loans advanced by these banks mostly relate to long-term investment credit for the purchase of equipments required for agriculture and allied activities.

While the amount of agricultural credit has significantly increased between 2001-02 and 2010-11, it is still considered quite low compared to the requirement. As revealed by the hon'ble agriculture minister in the State Credit Seminar, organized by NABARD, at the state capital on 12th February 2013, of the 50 lakh KCCs issued to farmers of the state, only about 20 lakh are being utilized.

Odisha has about 61 lakh hectare of cultivable land. In the year 2011-12, Rs. 8520 crore was advanced as farm credit from which it follows that for a hectare of cultivable land Rs. 14,000/- was advanced as loan. If one takes away the component spent for purchase of equipments like tractors, power tillers, pump sets, sprayers, dairy animal etc, loan available for recurring input cost could be much lower. According to the state focus paper, presented by NABARD in the said seminar, there is scope to enhance the quantum of farm credit for agricultural and ancillary activities to Rs.

16658.99 crore (more than double the amount advanced in the year 2010-11).

Absence of adequate number of branches of nationalized banks in rural areas (of the 3609 bank branches in the state, only 1046 are in rural areas) high interest applicable to investment credit, reluctance to advance loan to sharecroppers, delay in the parking of interest incentive of 3% to the farmers and interest subvention of 2% to the Co-operative Banks, with NABARD and the State Co-operative Banks, insistence on the pledging of RORs, compulsory subscription to Crop Insurance Policies, poor recovery records etc, are responsible for the failure to meet the actual credit need of farmers.

As has been mentioned in course of this report, sharecroppers, whose number is about 50% of the total number of farmers in the state, have no access to institutional farm loan.

According to the guidelines issued by the RBI, the following categories of farmers are eligible to avail the facilities of KCC.

- i. All farmers - Individuals/Joint borrowers, who are owner cultivators.
- ii. Tenant farmers, Oral Lessees & sharecroppers.
- iii. SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of farmers including tenant farmers, sharecroppers etc.

According to the district officers, sharecroppers could form Joint Liability Groups to avail such loans. I did not come across any such group in course of my field visits.

Private money lenders charge high rate of interests ranging from 2% to 5% per month. Various micro financing companies, which are particularly active in the Hirakud command areas, charge exorbitant interest.

One of the grievances, common to all loanees relate to the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. According to the Scheme, which the state government by a Resolution issued on 02.07.2012 has decided to continue implementing, all farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defined areas and availing crop loans from financial institutions within stipulated time limit are compulsorily required to subscribe to the scheme. Farmers across the state complained that though they are required to contribute up to 2% of the loan amount as insurance premium, they are rarely compensated for crop loss.

Besides, loss is computed on the basis of average production in the preceding three years, including lean years. As if that is not enough only

60% of the average yields is taken to be the threshold yield for the purpose of consideration of insurance claims. Indemnity is computed according to the following formula.

Claims payable = Shortfall (Threshold yield- Actual Yield) * sum insured/ Threshold yield.

In particular, farmers had serious grievances over the introduction the *Weather based Insurance Scheme*, which was introduced in some parts of Bargarh, Balangir and Nuapada districts. According to this scheme, if the average rainfall by September was satisfactory, no claim was entertained in case of disasters striking later. Collector Baragarh informed that he has taken up the matter with the state government and the scheme has since been scrapped.

The provisions of the NAIS are in conflict with the revised scheme for issue of Kishan Credit Card formulated by the Reserve Bank of India, according to which *the card holder should have the option to take benefit of crop insurance, premium has to be paid on the basis of agreed ratio between bank and farmers to the insurance companies from KCC accounts and farmer beneficiaries should be made aware of the insurance cover available and their consent is to be obtained at the application stage itself.*

Farmers across the state also complained that although share money is compulsorily realized from them before release of the loan amount, they are not getting any dividend.

Many farmers nurture serious grievances regarding the working of the 2008 loan waiver scheme. They complained that while calculative defaulters were rewarded, those who were regularly repaying their installments, were deprived of the benefits of the scheme.

D. Availability and cost of input:

i. Seed

Seeds are the most important key element of production. Generations of farmers in Odisha, like their counterparts in other parts of the country had been preserving a part of their yield to be used as seed in the following seasons. This practice has suffered a setback due to the advent of the so-called high yielding varieties of seeds. As of now, farmers across the state are mostly depending on the Odisha Seed Supply Corporation for their requirement of seed.

State Seeds Corporation Limited, Odisha was incorporated on 24th February 1978 with the main objective of production of certified seeds and

marketing it at reasonable price. In order to achieve this, the company organizes seed production programmes through seed growers at various places in the state of Odisha.

The seed development process involves the following steps;

- a. Procurement of Breeder seeds from Govt. of India.
- ii. Multiplication of Breeder seeds to foundation seeds through growers and in own farm.
- b. Distribution of Foundation seeds to the growers for multiplication to raw seeds.
- c. Receipt of raw seeds from growers.
- d. Processing of raw seeds at the processing plant.
- e. Certification of processed seeds for sale to farmers.

The procedure for seed production and its distribution, now in force, requires some elaboration. To start with, nucleus seeds are produced by the breeder/ scientist at the research stations. Breeder seeds are produced from the nucleus seeds by the breeders in research station. Foundation seeds, the progeny of breeder seeds are grown in departmental farms as well as by registered growers. Certified seeds, the progeny of foundation seeds are supplied to the farmers by OSSC through PACS/LAMPCS/ authorized private seed dealers. The production of foundation and certified seeds is supervised by the Odisha State Seeds and Organic Product Agency (OSSOPA) for which they inspect the fields at different stages of growth to avoid transmission of diseases or/and genetic impurity to the next generation. Seed samples are sent to seed testing laboratories to verify if they meet minimum seed certification standards. After sample tests, tags are issued in lots for tagging to the certified bags. Certified seeds are sold to farmers at subsidized rate.

Since the inception of the corporation, seeds produced and procured by OSSC was being marketed by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production through departmental seed centres located at block level. Subsequently, the OSSC created a dealer network and channelized sale of seed through them as well as the DA & FP. For a brief period, (Rabi 2003-04 to Rabi 2005-06) marketing of seed through dealers was discontinued. From Kharif 2006, sale of seeds through dealers was again permitted. In place of the DA & FB, PACS and LAMPCS are marketing seeds at present.

Dependence for seeds on the OSSC is fraught with the following problems;

- a. Seeds supplied by the OSSC can be used at best for three years after which the farmer has to approach the OSSC again.
- b. In case of Hybrid varieties, the seed supplied by the OSSC can be used only for one season.
- c. The farmer has no means to verify the correctness of the certification process. Faulty/Dishonest Certification has led to the distribution of spurious seeds in the past, which had caused huge losses to the farmers.
- d. The process renders the farmers totally dependent on outside agencies for their seed requirement. India does not have the required infrastructure to cater for the growing demand of hybrid seeds. This is likely to lead to the globalization of the trade and shoot up seed prices beyond the reach of the farmers. There is no guarantee that the government will continue to subsidize the cost of seed. Like in the case of fertilizers, the government may decide to cut subsidies on seeds, which will put the farmers in a hopeless situation.
- e. The farmer will lose his skill acquired over generations for preservation of seeds.
- f. The seeds supplied by the OSSC may not suit all areas and soil and weather conditions.
- g. Plant Patenting Laws have made seeds big business, largely controlled by a handful of big companies (The top 10 seed companies control about 33% of the US \$ 24.4 billion global seed trade with top three companies controlling 20%). Varieties that do not have a world market lose their place and may no longer be sold. Soon they will vanish forever.
- h. At a time when the global climate is changing in unpredictable ways, nobody knows what sort of crops may be needed in the future. The meager number of commercial varieties available in the market could prove useless in the future.

ii. Manure/Fertilizers:

The use of farmyard manure has sharply declined. Farmers are no longer maintaining bullocks for ploughing, harvesting and other activities, which have largely been mechanized. The availability of animal wastes has consequently reduced. Efforts on the part of the government to encourage the use of green manure like Ajola and BGA (Blue green algae) etc has not been quite fruitful.

One of the major consequences of the Green Revolution has been the near total dependence of farmers on chemical fertilizers. The Green Revolution through a variety of measures like farm mechanization, increased dosages of fertilizers, and pesticides has in the short term helped in increasing food production, but has threatened the sustainability of growth. The field officers of the agriculture department told me that they are constantly educating the farmers regarding the ill effects of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and advising them to switch over to the use of organic manure. But these efforts seem to be too little and too late.

The spurt in the prices of chemical fertilizers in recent years has substantially increased the input costs. The variation in fertilizer prices between the year 2010 and 2012 are shown in the following table. While the price of urea has remained more or less stagnant those of DAP and MOP have increased more than 200% and 300% respectively. Maximum retail price of different chemical fertilizers for the years 2010 to 2012 were as follows;

Sl. No.	Name of the Fertilizer	2010	2011	2012	MRP per 50 kgs bag inclusive VAT
1	Urea	276.12	296.50	284.16	-Do-
2	DAP	517.40	954.20	1263.16	-Do-
3	MOP	263.28	588.54	884.21	-Do-
4	SSP	176.80	275.00	300.00	-Do-
5	20:20:013(N:P:K)	374.14	770.83	997.50	-Do-
6	620:20:0	379.95	728.90	770.00	-Do-
7	28:28:0	452.14	973.96	1258.00	-Do-
8	10:26:26	427.97	853.33	1165.50	-Do-
9	14:35:14	474.22	916.47	1226.00	-Do-
10	15:15:15	-	580.00	580.00	-Do-
11	12:32:16	447.83	854.17	1136.00	-Do-

As would appear from the following table, the consumption of fertilizers in Odisha is among the lowest among the major states. Since 2008, the per ha use of fertilizer in the state has already stagnated. Hike in the prices of fertilizers is bound to further restrict its use thereby reducing productivity.

Fertilizers Consumption (kg/ha) in Major State

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	143.47	128.44	145.30	155.80	203.61	199.64	239.71
Assam	38.81	42.73	47.50	41.60	49.26	57.34	62.09
Bihar	87.39	87.15	81.00	85.70	152.32	162.81	178.98
Gujarat	85.52	77.76	94.70	106.80	111.07	143.60	140.71

Haryana	155.69	152.79	161.70	166.20	166.72	187.63	201.62
Karnataka	101.48	90.91	78.80	110.80	117.34	115.71	147.28
Kerala	60.72	68.17	64.20	67.40	57.00	69.76	89.41
Madhya Pradesh	39.96	36.40	51.60	56.00	47.13	66.39	70.77
Maharashtra	78.24	73.80	64.20	77.70	84.52	103.11	113.69
Odisha	39.00	39.00	37.10	40.40	47.00	52.13	61.50
Punjab	173.38	174.99	190.10	192.50	210.06	209.99	221.42
Tamilnadu	141.55	114.00	114.50	152.90	183.67	178.29	216.54
Uttar Pradesh	130.44	126.51	125.70	125.50	140.37	149.61	156.31
West Bengal	126.82	122.23	114.10	129.00	127.50	144.21	157.69
Rajasthan	38.88	28.54	67.40	36.60	36.29	45.47	48.85
All India	90.12	84.82	88.20	96.60	104.50	117.07	128.58

Fertilizers Consumption in Odisha

Year	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphates (P)	Potash (K)	Total	Kg./hect.
1961-62	4.38	0.49	-	4.87	0.76
1971-72	37.43	8.38	4.01	49.82	7.25
1981-82	54.16	17.92	9.91	81.99	9.68
1991-92	126.22	41.52	28.29	196.03	19.96
2001-02	221.17	71.94	51.55	344.66	41.00
2002-03	185.41	62.86	42.29	290.56	39.00
2003-04	210.07	66.64	40.5	317.21	39.00
2004-05	223.54	77.99	53.77	355.3	43.00
2005-06	243.21	91.05	60.63	394.89	46.00
2006-07	256.54	92.77	53.77	402.88	47.00
2007-08	272.1	116.77	63.03	451.9	53.20
2008-09	297.77	147.93	89.17	534.87	62.00
2009-10	292.29	148.59	78.46	519.34	59.78
2010-11	293.43	149.85	78.52	521.80	62.80

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

As it is, the use of chemical fertilizers is limited to 62.80 kg per hectare as against the all India average of 128.58 kg. The sharp increase in fertilizer prices will end up in the reduction of fertilizer inputs.

b. The present procedure for supply of fertilizers to the farmers is broadly as follow;

District wise requirements of fertilizers are projected to the state government who in turn workout the requirement of the state and place a demand with the Central Govt. for the supply of the same.

In their turn, Govt. of India asks the manufactures to supply the requirement of the state, keeping in view their respective production capacity. The manufactures then supply fertilizers to private wholesalers as well as to Govt. agencies like Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) and Odisha State Co-operative Marketing Federation (OSCMF) for the purpose of marketing. The wholesalers including OAIC and OSCMF distribute fertilizers to retailers who sell the same to the farmers at MRP. Details of fertilizers received and sold are maintained at every stage. 85% of the subsidy is paid to the manufacture as soon as the stock is released at the manufacturing end for transport. The balance 15% is released after the state government confirms the receipt of the released quantity. It transpired in course of my field enquires that in some districts dealers are charging higher prices for fertilizer on the ground that there is no designated railhead in the district and they have to incur extra expenses on road transport.

iii. Labour:

Wages of agricultural workers has significantly gone up in recent years. As would appear from the statements on input costs, received from the field officers of the agriculture department, and the farmers with whom I interacted, cost of human labour constitutes approximately 50% of the input costs.

The state government has been periodically enhancing minimum wages of skilled, semi skilled and unskilled workers. In peak time (during planting and harvesting seasons), agricultural workers are demanding wages at rates as high as double the minimum wage. Real wages of agricultural labourers, which had historically remained below subsistence level, has phenomenally increased in recent years. For example in the early seventies, a male agricultural worker was getting about 1.7 kilo of rice as his daily wage. Female workers were getting even less. Today with the reigning wage rate of Rs. 150/-, he can purchase about 8 kg of rice.

This should ordinarily be considered a welcome development. But in reality it has hard hit a large section of small and marginal farmers, who, due to various prejudices associated with their castes and educational qualifications, are loath to work even in their own fields, let alone swapping their labour with fellow farmers. This explains why the lot of small and marginal farmers is actually becoming worse than that of landless labourers.

A section of the farmers would like to blame the Rs. 2/- a kg rice scheme for the situation. They would like to believe that the cheap (almost free) rice

schemes have made the labour force lazy and encouraged them to demand higher wages. Posters captioned **'Stop Rs.- 2/- Rice; Save Farmers and the Middle Class'** have appeared prominently in the walls of the capital city. It is true that the real wage (in term of rice) of the agricultural labour has grown faster than the productivity of paddy. It may however be understood that following mechanization, the demand for manual labour in the agriculture sector has actually gone down. In the best case situation, a landless labourer may get about 100 days work in a year in the farm sector. He has to seek work outside the farm sector for the rest of the year. As has been discussed in paragraph **6.G.iii** of this report, the working of the NREGS has been tardy and ridden with irregularities. The scheme has largely failed to provide adequate man-days of employment to the registered families.

This explains why rural youths in hundreds are migrating for the greater part of the year to the cities in and outside the state to work in brick kilns, as constructions workers and domestic helps etc, in highly unfavourable working conditions, much of which has already come to the notice of the Commission. The reigning wage for such work is about Rs. 160/- to Rs. 180/- a day. Work hours are much longer than in the farm sector. Living conditions are miserable. Availability of near regular employment (from October to June of the following year) is the main impetus behind such migration.

It is therefore naive to suggest that availability of subsidized rice has made the agricultural labourers ease loving. The truth is that all sectors of farming families (owner cultivators, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers) have remained by and large deprived of the fruits of economic development, which are visible in the cities. Urban Rural income divide is one of the sharpest in Odisha. According to the 66th NSS Round, the monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural Odisha (Rs. 715.59) is less than half the MPCE (Rs. 1468.84/-) in urban areas.

The consumer price index for Odisha for agricultural labourers is also among the lowest (541 compared to the national average of 592).

It may be understood that the cheap rice scheme also covers a large number of farming families other than agricultural labourers. As has been discussed above, the procurement of paddy from the farmers by the government is directly linked to the continuance of the PDS. The state is already purchasing more grains than what it requires to implement the subsidized rice schemes. Dilution of these schemes will reduce demand, which will adversely affect the farmers.

iv. Plant Protection/Use of Pesticides:

One of the fallout of the green revolution has been the indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, which in turn led to the degradation of land. Farmers across the state have given up traditional pest management strategies and practices, like summer ploughing, destruction of left over nursery, alternate wetting and drying to avoid water stagnation, ground level harvest, clipping of rice seedling clips, removal of pest infected plants, conservation of bio control agents like grass hoppers, spiders, water bugs, dragon flies etc and have largely adopted Chemical Control Measures, which, according to the Integrated pest management strategies prescribed by agriculture scientists, is to be accepted as a last resort. Over dependence on chemical control has resulted in the escalation of its prices. In an average, expenditure on pesticides, even at the subsidized rates, is about Rs. 400/- per acre. In the command areas of the Hirakud dam, expenditure on pesticides was anywhere between Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 4500/- per acre.

Small and marginal farmers are unable to buy pesticides in the recommended scale. Underutilization leads to pest resurgence while continuing to destroy friendly pests and insects.

Officers of the agriculture department, with whom I interacted, claimed that farmers are being provided pesticides from primary cooperative societies as well as authorized dealers at subsidized rates (50% of the market rates), under various schemes like NFSM, ISOPOM etc. In some districts, pesticides are being issued directly from the office of the DAA by local arrangements with the dealers. The procedure for the issue of subsidized pesticides is rather cumbersome. A farmer intending to get pesticides at subsidized rates has to obtain a recommendation from the VLW (village level worker), specifying the quantity. He has to deposit this recommendation with the dealer/Cooperative society and draw the specified quantity of pesticides at subsidized rates. To get the amount reimbursed from the DAA, the dealer/society will have to produce copies of the receipts along with the recommendations from the VLWs.

Farmers across the state, with whom I interacted, claimed that the quantity of pesticides supplied at the subsidized rates is far less than the requirement, and they have to purchase pesticides from the open market at high prices.

They further complained that they are not getting required advice from the departmental officers regarding the requirement and use of pesticides. As a

result, they are compelled to use pesticides available in the market, which are not crop specific.

E. Productivity and Profitability:

Paddy constitutes about 90% of the total food grain production in Odisha. According to the Economic Survey for 2011-12, the average productivity of paddy of the HYV variety, for the year 2010-11, in term of rice, was of the order of 17.75 qtls. per ha. According to another report, the productivity of paddy (in term of rice) in the year 2009-10 was about 13.93 qtls, which was much below the average yield rates in major states. (41.48, 33.83, 25.61 and 24.41 qtls. respectively in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh).

In course of my field visits, I had verified from the local officers of the Directorate of Agriculture, the estimated cost of production, yield and net profit from major crops. On my request, the local DDAs/AAOs had submitted detail statements in which the breakup of per acre expenditure, yield and net income from different crops grown in the Kharif and Rabi seasons, in their respective districts were furnished. These statements have been reproduced in my field visit notes enclosed at **Annexure – 1** to this report. The information is summarized in the table below;

Name of the district	Particular of the crops	Cost of production	Yield in Qntl. and gross income @ MSP/Market price	Net Income	Remarks
Ganjam	Kharif paddy	13924	14 Q./ 17920	6996	Including Rs. 3000/- from straw
	Rabi paddy	14001	15 Q./ 19200	8199	Including Rs. 3000/- from straw
	Mung/Biri	7042	4 Q. / 16800	9758	
Jagatsinghpur	Kharif paddy	15284	18 Q./ 22500	7216	
	Rabi paddy	15284	20 Q./ 25000	9716	
	Mung/Biri	8044	4 Q./ 14000	5956	
Bargarh	Transplanted Paddy	13624	14 Q. in terms of rice/24132	10508	
Mayurbhanj	Kharif paddy	12947	17 Q./ 15300	2353	Most farmers sell paddy to private dealers @ Rs. 900/- per quintal.
	Rabi paddy	13500	20 Q./ 18000	4500	
	Mung/Biri	6450	35 Kg /10500	4050	
Keonjhar	Transplanted paddy	14396	20 Q/20,000	7604	i. Paddy shown sold @ Rs. 1000/- per quintal ii. Net income includes income from straw.

On their turn, the farmers gave widely differing accounts of the cost of production and net income. The statements prepared by the representatives of the farmers are reproduced, village wise, in my visit notes, enclosed at **Annexure - 1** to this report.

The summary of these statements are as follows;

Name of the village	Particular of the crops	Per acre cost of production	Per acre productivity	Gross income per acre @ MSP	Net Income
Village Gangapur, Ganjam	Kharif paddy	17,500	18 Qtl.	22,500	5000
Basudevpur GP, Ganjam	Kharif paddy	15,000	20 Qtl.	25,000	10,000
Village Kania Jagatsinghpur,	Kharif paddy	18,489	18 Qtl.	19,440	951
Village Pubapada, Jagatsingpur,	Kharif paddy	24,700	18 Qtl.	21,600	Loss - 3100
Sambalpur (Maneswar Block)	Kharif paddy	18,360	18.75 Qtl.	23,440	5080
	Rabi paddy	18300	21 Qtl.	26250	7950
Sambalpur (Dhankanda Block)	Kharif paddy	21,980	22.50 Qtl.	28,125	6145
	Rabi paddy	22,060	24 Qtl.	30,000	7940
Village Malipalli, Bargarh	Kharif paddy	16,819	20 Qtl.	25,000	8200
	Rabi paddy	17,196	24 Qtl.	30,000	12804
Village Sarkanda, Bargarh	Kharif paddy	16,180	18.75 Qtl.	23,400	7220
Village Gohira, Mayurbhanj	Kharif paddy	12,947	15 Qtl./Rs. 900 per Qtl.	13,500	553
Village Bhedi, Mayurbhanj	Kharif paddy	11,220	12 Qtl.	12,000	780
Village Sibnarayanpur, Keonjhar	Kharif Paddy	16,370	20 Qtl.	24,000	7630
	Vegetables	46,200 (two crops)	-	1,24,000	77,800
Village Sibnarayanpur, Keonjhar (report by a second group of farmers)	Kharif paddy	13,855	14 Qtl.	16,800	2945

From the figures furnished by the DDAs, it follows that a farmer's net income from an acre of paddy crop should be around Rs. 10,000/- in the Hirakud command area, Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 9000/- in other irrigated areas and about Rs. 2300/- in rainfed areas.

From my discussions with the farmers, it emerged that except in the command areas of Hirakud and Indrawati projects, where two paddy crops are raised in a year, farmers across the state, including those in canal covered areas, raised paddy only in the Kharif season. In the Rabi seasons,

depending on the availability of water, groundnuts, pulses, potatoes etc are grown in select areas. If we club the income from both Kharif and Rabi crops, the net annual per acre income of a farmer from the Hirakud command area in Bargarh and Sambalpur districts, should work out to Rs. 20,000/-. Farmers from Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar should be earning a net income of Rs. 16,000/-, Rs. 17,000/-, Rs. 7000/- and Rs. 12,500/- respectively from double crop. The monthly income of a farmer from one acre of irrigated land should vary between Rs. 580/- and Rs. 1700/-. The average land holding in Odisha is about one hectare. A farmer holding one hectare of irrigated land would earn Rs. 1450/- to Rs. 4200/- per month in the best case scenario, which is less than the minimum wages of unskilled workers presently in force.

In the case of sharecroppers, the net income should be negative. He has to bear all the input costs and get only half of the produce. If the per acre expenditure is Rs. 15,000/- and gross income is Rs. 25,000/- he would actually suffer a loss of Rs. 2500/- per acre.

As has already been discussed, the average yield from one hectare of land is only about 17.75 qtls. in term of rice i.e. 26.89 qtls. in term of paddy.

In the areas I visited, per hectare productivity was reported to be anything between 30 to 50 qtls. in term of paddy. This would mean that in many areas of the state, productivity should be much less than the average of 26.89 qtls. per hectare. A statement showing the district wise yield rates of HYV paddy for the year 2010-11 is enclosed at **Annexure - 15** to this report, from which it would appear that only in 10 districts it was above 30 qtls. per hectare. Productivity was less than the state average in 14 of the 30 districts. In 7 districts, productivity was lower than 20 qtls. per hectare.

The income from land in the latter groups of districts should be much lower than the amounts mentioned above.

The state government has been encouraging farmers to adopt SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method to boost productivity of rice in the state. SRI principles include application of minimum quantity of water instead of continuous flooding, transplanting of very young seedlings, planting in square patterns to provide plants more room for root and tiller growth etc. The system gives preference to the use of organic manure. The productivity and merits of SRI are being debated between supporters and critics of the system since 2004. Opinion in favour of the method is however gaining ground. Increase in productivity may not in itself result in the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the farming families. Without

corresponding rise in demand (which in turn is linked to the purchasing power of the consumers), the farmer may find it extremely difficult to market his produce at a remunerative price. Even at the present level of productivity, farmers across the state are finding it difficult to market their yield.

ii. In course of my interactions with them, the representatives of the Paschim Odisha Krushak Sangathan Samanyaya Samiti argued that the real income of farmers are dwindling fast in comparison with the value of goods and services they are required to purchase for their sustenance. These claims appear to have a lot of substance. For example in the year 1970, rice was selling at Rs. 1.30 per kg. The current market value of rice is about Rs. 20/- (MSP for Rs. 1250/- per quintal of paddy is equivalent to Rs. 18/- per kg of rice), which means that the price of rice has gone up by less than 16 times in the intervening period. In the corresponding period, there has been more than 60 fold increase in the salaries of government employees and fifty fold hikes in the price of gold. The wages of agricultural labourers, in the peak seasons, have also increased fifty fold. The slide in the real income from agriculture has resulted in phenomenal down slide of the farmer in the socio economic ladder.

F. Marketing support:

One of the major grievances of farmers cutting across various regions of the state relates to their inability to find remunerative prices for their produce. Judging from the hike in input prices and galloping prices of essential commodities, the MSP of paddy, which has been increased to Rs. 1250/- for the year 2012-13, is still considered quite low. Various procedural hurdles have been created which discourage the farmer to bring his surplus to the marketing yards run by government agencies. Farmers have to acquire an identity card called FIC (Farmers Identity Card) from the Tahsildar on production of RORs in support of ownership of land. The FIC specifies the quantity he can sell to the government agencies, which is worked out on the basis of his land holdings. Confusion prevails over the eligibility of sharecroppers to obtain FICs. In certain districts, they are allowed to sell their paddy on the strength of certificates from the landowners to the effect that they are cultivating their land as sharecroppers. In certain other places, cheques are issued in the names of the landowners, who by an informal arrangement, pass on the same to the sharecropper. Most of the market yards do not have arrangements for proper weighing and moisture tests. Govt. agencies rely on the concerned rice mills for measurement and moisture test. The marketing yards do not

have adequate transit storage facilities. On many occasions, farmers have to wait for days before being able to deliver their paddy. In some cases, they are compelled to transport their produce to the mill head at their own cost. After visiting a few of the marketing yards, I got an impression that the miller's representative has the last word in the matter of deciding on the quality of paddy delivered, and the acceptability of a stock. According to the rules, the farmer has to be paid in cheque on the very day, he delivers his stock at the marketing yard. This rule is rarely followed. Back dated cheques are issued after getting an SMS from the mill owner that he has accepted the stock.

Small farmers find these hassles too much to manage and chose to sell their produce to middlemen at a price as low as Rs. 900/- per quintal. Some of these middlemen are actually moneylenders who provide short term loans at monthly interest of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 5/- to the farmers at the time of sowing. They realize their loans with interest from the sale proceeds. In Mayurbhanj district, I found middlemen with scales and lorries purchasing paddy from the farmers in large scale for carrying them to mills in West Bengal.

G. Status of PDS, Education, Health care and the NREGS:

i. PDS

Odisha is admittedly one of the poorest states of India. All the indices of poverty lend support to this view. For example, average life expectancy in Odisha is 59.5 years as against the national average of 62.6 years. Only two other major states i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Assam have lower average life expectancy. Infant Mortality rate is 61 in every 1000 children born, against the national average of 47. Maternal Mortality rate is 258 for 1,00,000 against the national average of 212. Incidence of poverty, calculated on the basis of MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption is 66.18 against the national average of 54.88. Approximately 50 % of the children in the age group of 0-3 suffer from malnutrition (36.34% grade I and 16.11% grade II). Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas is only Rs. 715.59 and in the urban areas Rs. 1468/- against the national average of Rs. 953.05 and Rs. 1856.01 respectively. Percentage of population below poverty line, according to Tendulkar methodology was 57.2 in the year 2004-05 as against the all India average of 37.2. According to Lakdawala methodology, it was 46.4 in 2004-05 as against the national average of 27.5. In the earlier case, it was the highest among all major states. Based on the 1997 survey 48.5% of Odisha's

population was held to be falling under the poverty line as against the national average of 36.00%.

According to the economic survey report 2011-12, during the year 2010-11, 7192 thousand MT of cereal was produced in the state. Even presuming that this quantity has been derived after setting aside wastage, the requirement for cattle feed, seed etc, the amount of cereal produced in the state is just about 4 lakh MT in excess of the consumption requirement. During the year, the state produced 427 thousand MT of pulses, which is short of the requirement by 238 thousand MT. As has already been explained, the actual availability of cereal for internal consumption is less than the requirement thanks to the diversion of a part of the produce to other states and the Central Pool.

The prospect of increase in the production of cereals and pulses in the state in the near future appears to be bleak. Net shown area in Odisha has been declining steadily since 2003-04 (From 5796 thousand HA in 2003-04 to 5407 thousand HA in 2010-11). The area sown more than once has been fluctuating between 2005-06 and 2010-11. NSA plus ASMO has actually declined from 9071 thousand hectare in 2008-09 to 8565 thousand hectare in 2010-11.

The state government has been supplying 25 kgs of rice per month @ Rs. 2/- per Kg to 36.91 lakh BPL families. Besides 12.53 families have been covered under the AAY. In addition, the state government has been supplying rice to 5.41 lakh APL families of KBK districts w.e.f. 01.08.2008.

Following the orders issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the PUCL case the state government has identified another 5.71 lakh "poor and left out" families in 19 districts for the issue of BPL rice.

It is however distressing to find that in spite of the above, a large number of very poor families are still outside the PDS net. In my report on the status of PDS in the KBK districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur and Nuapada, I had discussed in some detail how large number of potential beneficiaries including those residing in forest villages have been, most arbitrarily, kept outside PDS cover. In course of my present round of visits to various districts in the state, I have come across many landless families who have been left out of the BPL lists.

ii. Education and Health Care

Providing proper Education and Health Care to the citizens at affordable cost is one of the prime responsibilities of a welfare state.

The Commission is well conversant with the status of health care in the state. Gaping vacancies in the rank of MOs and paramedical staff, lack of proper infrastructure including facilities for diagnostic tests, and the reluctance of doctors to work in remote areas are some of the factors contributing to the near chaotic condition of health services in the public sector. Many in the tribal belts of the state are still depending on quacks for treatment.

According to a statement made by the hon'ble Minister of Health in the floor of the Assembly on 22.02.2012, of the 4362 sanctioned posts of MOs for the government hospitals in the state, as many as 1214 posts are lying vacant at present. My visit notes on the condition of various hospitals and health centres, enclosed with this report at **Annexure - 1**, will give some idea about the state of health care services in the state.

As highlighted in many a reports submitted by me to the Commission, and as has lately been acknowledged by the Union government, the quality of education in government schools is steadily declining, the release of substantial funds under the Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan notwithstanding. Lack of adequate number of teachers, absence of periodical inspections and accountability on the part of the teachers are among the reasons for the decadence. Most primary schools in the state are running with two teachers for five classes. Many primary schools are still running with one teacher each. Regular recruitment of teachers with proper pay scale has been discontinued since 1998. Ill paid *Sikshya Sahayaks* (whose remuneration is less than the minimum wages of unskilled workers, are being engaged in their place).

The decay in the quality of these services has led to the migration of students to private institutions and patients to private hospitals. The cost of education and treatment in these institutions is beyond the capacity of the rural poor to bear.

The progressive decay in the quality of education and health care services, provided by the state government has created serious problems for the poorer sections of the society, most of whom are small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

iii. NREGS

Income from land being so low, small and marginal farmers look for work outside their own holdings. Hundreds of youths from the county side migrate to other states in search of manual work in brick kilns and other establishments. The phenomenon is common to all areas of the state and

by no mean limited to the drought hit areas of KBK districts as is commonly believed.

The most popular destinations are the states of Gujurat, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A number of them also work as construction workers in cities in Odisha and in other states.

On its own agriculture has long ceased to be a viable economic activity. Many farmers, with whom I interacted, said that in the absence of any alternative avocation, they continue to cultivate their land under the force of habit.

The implementation of the NREGS has been tardy, besides being ridden with corruption. Examples of unscrupulous contractors using machines for work and obtaining the signatures of the beneficiaries on the acquittance rolls for small commissions are galore. In Asanpat village in Keonjhar district, beneficiaries to the last man admitted that they are appending their signatures to the acquittance rolls for six days for a day's wage.

In one village in Jagatsinghpur district the beneficiaries did not hesitate to formally represent to me that though they have willingly given their signatures in the acquittance rolls in regard to work they have not performed, the contractor has not paid them their commissions. The common refrain of the field officers in charge of implementation of the NREGS is that beneficiaries are not demanding for work.

This is not the whole truth. While it is true that in certain areas beneficiaries are reluctant to do earth works, payment for which are output based, delay in payment and complicated procedures are largely responsible for lack of interest in NREGS work. In a country where FIRs in grave cases are not freely recorded and where receipt of complaints are rarely acknowledged in spite of statutory provisions and periodical reiteration from the courts, it is absolutely impractical to expect that the demand for work under the NREGS will be freely acknowledged by the local authorities. In course of my interactions with the beneficiaries, I got an impression that most of them are not even aware that a written demand for work has to be placed in form C-1 and a receipt obtained, to prove that they had actually wanted to work in a particular project.

7. Conclusions:

In an economically backward state like Odisha, where 60% of the population depend on agriculture as their principal livelihood option, the growth of agriculture should be a major indicator of the development and well-being of its people. At one time (in the early nineteen fifties) agriculture

and allied sub sectors contributed more than 70% of the GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product). At present, it accounts for 17% of the GSDP, against 26.20% contributed by the industrial sector and 57.34% by the Service Sector. According to the economic survey report 2010-11, the average growth rate of agriculture in the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan has been around 4.12 percent per annum, which is well below the overall growth of the economy (8.6%). This explains why the urban-rural gaps in the socio economic status of the people are widening by the day.

ii. The inability of the state government to enforce various land reform legislations, scanty irrigation coverage, poor maintenance of existing canal systems, rising input costs, near total dependence on the market for fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, dependence on money lenders, middlemen and unscrupulous micro finance companies for farm loan, constant slide in the prices of food grains in comparison with other essential goods and services, difficulties in selling their produce even at the Minimum Support Price, recurring calamities like flood and drought resulting in crop loss, the inadequacies of the various insurance and compensation packages, decadence in the quality of school education and health care services in the public sector, have all contributed to the hardships of the farmers.

iii. Of the estimated 4356392 agricultural holdings, 2597164 belong to marginal farmers. They do not produce enough grains to meet their own nutritional requirements. They, along with the agricultural labourers (whose number is estimated at four lakh), constitute the poorest sections of society and require socio economic assistance from the state for their sustenance and survival. PDS is the most important component of that support. According to the state government, they have already reached the benefits of the Rs. 2/- a kg rice schemes to nearly 60 lakh families of the state. Field enquiries reveal that a large number of poor landless families, including forest dwellers, have been left out of BPL lists. Many of the deprived belong to SC/ST communities. It is an irony that while APL families of KBK districts, irrespective of their financial status, have been made eligible to draw the Rs. 2/- kg rice, many poor families of the region have been left altogether out of the household lists.

iv. The state's total annual cereal production is near about 70 lakh MT, which is marginally above the quantity required for internal consumption. A substantial part of the produce is being carted away from the state by private traders as well as the procurement agencies. Currently the state government is procuring approximately 30 lakh MT of rice against the

annual PDS requirement of only 20 lakh MT. About 10 lakh MT of rice is being contributed to the Central Pool. The state receives about 4 lakh MT of wheat from the Central Pool. From these figures it follows that the state is left with about 64 lakh MT of cereal for internal consumption which is about 3 lakh MT short of the estimated requirement of 67 lakh MT. This negates the repeated claim of the state government that Odisha is a cereal surplus state. The gross production of food grains has remained stagnant for the last few years. Simultaneously, the area under cultivation has been decreasing. Without advance remedial measures, the state may soon be confronted with food shortage, even at the aggregate level.

v. The use of high yielding varieties of seeds and increasing dosage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has resulted in the degradation of the land and its adjoining environment. Multi sowing in irrigated land has led to water logging, increase in salinity and other associated problems. Due to the lack of awareness, the farmer is actually intensifying the use of these inputs.

vi. Rising input costs without corresponding rise in the prices of agricultural produce has severely affected the net income of farmers. Input costs are rising disproportionately in comparison to the MSP. In the best case scenario (where the land is irrigated and the farmer is able to raise two crops) a farmer can at best get Rs. 4200/- per month from one hectare of land. The vast majority of marginal farmers earn much less depending on the extent and quality of their holdings. The sharecroppers, whose number is more than 50% of the farming families, would actually incur a loss of Rs. 2500/- per acre per crop, if the cost of their own labour is taken into account.

vii. Most farmers are finding it extremely difficult to market their surplus produce. Designated market yards lack the required infrastructure. For the last four/five years, FCI has stopped procuring paddy, in several areas of the state. OSCSC, which is the principal procurement agency of the state government, is playing second fiddle to the millers in the matter of deciding the quality and weight of the stock, brought to the market yards for sale. To avoid hassles inherent in the process, farmers are selling their produce to middlemen at prices below the MSP.

viii. The quality of school education and health care services in govt schools and hospitals has been steadily declining in recent years. This has led to the migration of students to private schools and patients to private nursing homes. These institutions charge high fees, which most farming families are not in a position to afford.

ix. With the advent of unbridled consumerism, non-essential goods and services have made rapid inroads into rural areas. There was a time when the farmers were self sufficient except for their requirements of salt, kerosene, match boxes and clothes. Today the countryside is flooded with mineral water bottles, pouched alcohol, soft drinks, cosmetics, fast food shops, motor bikes and mobiles. Expenditure in social functions like marriages, thread ceremonies, birthday celebrations, sradha, funeral rituals and religious 'Jalsas' has phenomenally increased. Outwardly, it may give an impression of well being. A closure analysis of the income and expenditure of farming families would suggest that the influx of these goods and services have actually resulted in indebtedness. Many of the motor bikes running in the countryside are received as dowries, for which the girls' families are compelled to sell their land. Payment of dowries have become rampant even in the case of landless families. For availing the fancy goods, displayed in the shop windows the rural population have to cut on their nutritional requirements. Loans advanced under various rural development schemes is often diverted by the beneficiaries for meeting expenditure associated with social functions. Money made by contractors and SHGs by the falsification of accounts and extorted by touts and middlemen from the beneficiaries of various welfare schemes like NFBS, IAY, NOAP etc also fuel demand for such goods. These developments are partly responsible for the slide of the farming communities in the social ladder.

x. Problems of Agricultural Labourers:

The condition of agricultural labourers, though marginally better than those of the marginal farmers who are hesitant to work in the field, is far from being satisfactory. Most of the agricultural labourers hail from SC/ST communities. Wages for agricultural labourers widely vary from place to place. While in certain pockets of KBK districts the daily wage is as low as Rs. 40/- per day, in the irrigated areas it is as high as Rs. 200/- in the peak season. In the best case scenario they get about 100 days work in a year in agriculture related activities. For the rest 265 days they have to search for work outside the farm sector. The working of the NREGA is far from satisfactory. As has been discussed in course of this report, the average person days of work, available to a registered job card holder's family, has been as low as 7.5 days in a year. The district officers, in charge of implementation of the scheme, claim that job card holders are unwilling to work in the projects taken up under the scheme. Villagers complain that no work is available. Hundreds of youth, across the state, migrate to other states like Gujurat, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and

Chhattisgarh to work as unskilled labourers in brick kilns, building construction and industries. Many migrate to urban centres within the state. The average monthly wage earned from such activities is limited to Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 5000/- per year.

Major part of the wage is received as advance, which is spent in repaying debt, and in meeting expenses on social functions. Besides, a major chunk of the wage is spent on food and shelter at the work place and on travel. The working condition in the worksites are miserable. Many contract diseases and return home with broken health. In the coastal belt, only the male folk migrate for work. In the KBK region, the whole family shifts to the worksites for the greater part of the year, starting from October to June next. This seriously affects the education of their children. Those of the landless labourers, who are not inclined to migrate, remain unemployed/under employed for the greater part of the year. They depend on PDS and other social welfare schemes for the sustenance of their families. Those left out of the BPL lists do not have enough to eat. Their children drop out from school at very early stage to take charge of their younger siblings when the parents go to work. Some are engaged as child labourers.

A section of agricultural labourers also take to share cropping. As has been discussed in course of this report, they have to share half of their produce with the landowners even after bearing most of the input cost. The only silver line is the opportunity it provides for self-employment. Labour charge is about 50% of the input cost. In most cases, the sharecropper and his family members, between themselves, are able to do all the required manual work, thereby saving this part of the input cost.

As a sharecropper, he confronts all other difficulties faced by owner cultivators, including problems relating to the schooling of his children, the treatment of his family members, wasteful expenditure on social functions etc.

In many parts of the state, female workers are being paid less than their male counterparts. Their wages in certain districts like Ganjam are only two third of the wages paid to male workers.

8. Recommendations:

The state government must ensure that various land reforms laws enacted since independence are earnestly enforced/implemented. In particular, it must take immediate steps for the registration of sharecroppers and ensure

that they do not have to give more than 25% of the produce to the landowners after bearing the input costs.

ii. Irrigation coverage should be extended to as much land as is possible. Repair and maintenance of the existing canal systems should receive the attention of the government. Water for industries should be released only after providing irrigation support to both Kharif and Rabi crops. Before giving clearance for the setting of new industries, the state government must ensure that the requirement of water for the unit does not in any way affect the availability of water for irrigation.

iii. The state and the Central Govt. must realise that agriculture is no longer a viable occupation. Until a substantial section of the rural population finds work outside the agriculture sector, the govt. must continue to subsidize the cost of agricultural inputs.

iv. Environment friendly technologies, such as integrated pest management, integrated nutrient management and organic farming should be promoted by the government. Farmers should be encouraged to preserve and use indigenous seeds.

v. Farm loan should be liberally granted to sharecroppers without insisting for ROR. Compensation for crop loss should be paid to actual farmers. The quantum of compensation should be enhanced. Subscribing to the NAIS should be made voluntary.

vi. For boosting the production of fruits and vegetables, cold storage and marketing facilities must be developed at various levels starting from the panchayats. Action should be initiated to save crops from the depredations by monkeys, elephants, antelopes, and untended cattle. The state government may conduct a systematic study of the causes and consequences of animal - human conflicts and their impact on agriculture. Preservation of the natural habitats of animals, control of their number, their relocation, economic use of surplus cattle are some of the issues which could be the subject matter of the study.

vii. There is a strong case for enhancement of the MSP. MSP should be linked to the Consumer Price Index and not merely to the cost of production. Government of Odisha may consider providing a bonus to the farmers at the scale sanctioned by the neighbouring states of Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Purchase Centres should be opened at the panchayat level. The process for the issue of FICs should start at least three months ahead of harvesting. Sharecroppers should also be entitled to get FICs. All purchase centres should be provided with weighing machines and

equipments required for moisture and other quality control tests. Cheques should be paid to the farmers on the date of delivery of their produce at the marketing yard. The farmer should have nothing to do with the Miller. Sufficient transit storing capacities should be developed in the market yards. Bags in which the farmers bring their produce to the market yards should be returned to them by the procurement agency on a pre fixed day, not later than 7 days of the date of delivery.

viii. PDS for the supply of food grains at subsidized rates must be further strengthened. Contrary to public perception, it will be in the interest of both the farmer and the consumer. Without PDS, procurement of paddy by the government will have no rationale to continue. Without procurement, the demand for food grains may fall, affecting its price. In the present scenario, the scrapping of the PDS will adversely affect the interest of the farmer.

ix. As has already been discussed, a large number of deserving households have been completely left out of the BPL lists. The new families that have come into being, following the splitting of the joint families are yet to be listed. The state and the central governments must publish the revised BPL list (which has not been updated since 1997), and reach the benefits of PDS to all the left out families including forest dwellers.

x. Awareness regarding the import of various welfare schemes like the PDS, NOAP, NFBS, ICDS, EFP, NREGS etc must be generated among the beneficiaries. Proper database should be created to identify beneficiaries of various pension schemes & the NFBS, even in cases where the beneficiaries fail to press for the benefits. The dependents of the farmers, committing suicides, must be promptly covered by the benefits of NFBS, widow pension and other schemes to which they may be entitled.

xi. The state government may take suitable measures to ensure that male and female agricultural workers earn equal wages for equal work.

xii. Wages for employment under the NREGS should be enhanced at least to Rs. 150/- a day. The wage rate should be reviewed once every year. It may be examined if self labour in the farmers own land could be brought under the ambit of the scheme.

xiii. The state government should encourage the establishment of small scale agro based industries in the rural areas with potential to create job opportunities.

xiv. The state government should strengthen the handloom sector, which provides additional employment to some of the farming families. As has

been highlighted in my visit notes on Sarkanda village in Baragarh district and in my report on child labour in Jagatsinghpur district, a considerable number of farming families run looms in their homes to supplement their income. For a variety of reasons, explained in the visit notes, they are finding it difficult to carry on with the trade.

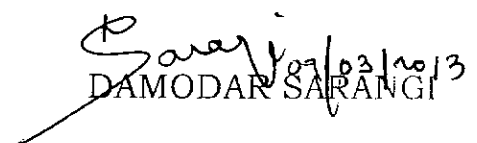
xv. The quality of health care and school education in government institutions must improve.

xvi. Stringent disciplinary action should be initiated against public officials, found negligent in the discharge of their duties connected with the implementation of the various welfare schemes, launched by the government for providing food security/livelihood support to the people.

In particular, the officers of the revenue department, who in violation of the instructions of the state government, paid compensations for crop loss to the landowners, in place of the actual cultivators, should be taken to task. The state government may be asked to examine the feasibility of transferring the benefits to the sharecroppers even at this late stage.

Those indulging in corrupt practices should invariably be criminally prosecuted.

xvii. The problems faced by farmers are not likely to disappear in haste. The problems are complicated. Steps taken to address one set of problems may induce the emergence of other sets of problems. Experts hold widely diverse views on the subject. A section of them argue that agriculture should be reorganized in the industrial mode and scale and the surplus population should shift to subsidiary occupations. Others justly believe that this may lead to corporatization of agriculture, which will result in reducing the farmers to landless labourers and the widening of the already alarming rich poor divide. The problems of farmers are directly related to food security and the right to life. The Commission may consider evolving an action plan for addressing these problems much in the same way it devised the RLTA for the amelioration of the living conditions of the residents of KBK districts.


DAMODAR SARANGI

Gist of Field Visit Notes**A. District Ganjam:****i. Village Gangapur, Sanakhemundi Block**

A number of farmers in this village are sharecroppers. According to the prevailing practice, sharecroppers bear the entire input cost, except for 50% of the price of fertilizers. They have to share half of the produce with the landowners. None of these sharecroppers has been registered. Wages of agricultural labourers range from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per day. A large number (around 150) of youths from this village have migrated to Surat in Gujarat in search of work. Some are working in the construction sector in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and other cities in the state. Though their village is covered by a canal system originating from Raghunathpur Dam and they continue to pay water rates, they do not get any water from the same. The dam and the canals require renovation.

Input costs for growing paddy, as claimed by the villagers, is around Rs. 17,500/-, per acre. Average yield per acre is about 18 quintal. At the prevailing MSP, the net income comes to nearly Rs. 5000/ per acre. There is a Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society at Narasinghpur. 150 farmers from this village are members of the said society. They had serious complaints against the functioning of the Society. Elections to the Society's Board has not been held for years. The Secretary is in charge of four societies due to paucity of staff, and is scarcely available. Some villagers (like Ratnakar Sahoo) complained that they were deprived of the benefits of the loan waiver scheme on the ground that they had been regularly repaying their loan installments. On the other hand, many calculative well-to-do families who had purposely defaulted on repayment were rewarded. Credit from PACS is not available to sharecroppers. Most of them have to borrow from private money lenders who double up as middlemen for the marketing of their produce. They charge interest @ 2% per month. A number of micro financing companies from Berhampur and Aska are also operating in the area. They too, charge very high rates of interest.

Villagers complained that there is no government outlet in the area for the supply of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. They have to purchase these inputs from the open market.

Of the 355 households of the village, 97 are in the BPL list.

Kailash Chandra Panda s/o late Kalu Panda of this village committed suicide on 30.10.2009 consuming poison. He has left behind his wife and two adult sons. Based on a petition from the widow, Smt. Laxmi Panda, a joint enquiry was held by BDO Sankhemundi, Tahasildar Sankhemundi and Additional District Agriculture Officer Digapahandi into the circumstances of the death. From the joint report submitted by the officers, it would appear that the deceased had left behind a suicide note to the effect that he had incurred loans from various sources and was committing suicide due to mounting debt and his inability to pay. It would further appear that the deceased had in his name about 0.440 acres of land and a small pucca house with a grocery shop. He was also cultivating others' land as a sharecropper. According to his wife, Kailash had incurred loans to the extent of Rs. 1,43,000/- from the following sources;

- a. Narasinghgada Seba Samabaya Society - Rs. 15,000/-
- b. Milk Society - Rs. 10,000/-
- c. Micro Finance (Berhampur) - Rs. 18,000/-
- g. Basic Finance (Aska) - Rs. 10,000/-
- e. Chit fund (Palaspur Chowk) - Rs. 60,000/-
- f. Hand loans - Rs. 30,000/-

In the joint report, referred to above, it was mentioned that the exact amount of debt will be ascertained after due enquiry from the milk society, micro finance, basic finance and three chit funds. In the report received from the state government it has been confirmed that he has taken Rs. 13,000/- as loan from the Service Co-operative Society and Rs. 28,000/- from Micro Finance. The cause of death has been mentioned as **"Suicide due to mental imbalance for his chronic illness and heavy loss in milk business as per suicide note"**.

ii. Village Basudevpur, Digapahandi Block

Farmers of this village ordinarily grow paddy only in the kharif season. Due to dearth of water, it is not possible to raise multiple paddy crops in their land. In the *rabi* season, they grow pulses (*mung/biri*).

Belghai Minor Irrigation Project is nearly defunct.

Input cost for *kharif* paddy crop is around Rs 15,000/ per acre and the yield between 18 to 20 qtls.

Of the 485 families in the village, 100 are members of PACS. The Society has no elected body. Not a single Board meeting has been held in the last 12 years. The Secretary of the Society is also in charge of three other societies and consequently has very little time to attend to the affairs of the Society. The Society office seldom opens. Short term crop loan, advanced to

them from the Society, carries an interest of 2% per annum if repaid in time. Delayed payment carries higher interest starting from 5% per annum.

No loan is granted to sharecroppers and those who have less than one acre of land. Private money lenders are charging interest @ 2% per month. Those of them who were regularly repaying their loans did not get any relief under the loan waiver scheme.

Every year about 300 youths from this village migrate to Gujarat and other places in search of work, leaving old men, women, and children back home.

Compensation for crop loss was paid to the landowners and not to the actual cultivators. Only one or two 'kind hearted' landlords shared the amount with the sharecroppers. I went through the nominal rolls of the beneficiaries, a copy of which was furnished by the Tahsildar, from which it appeared that except for the caretakers of deity land, most of the beneficiaries were either the ROR holders or members of their families. Of the 286 beneficiaries listed in the rolls, 17 have been shown as "farmers" not belonging to the family of the ROR holders. Of them 12 are caretakers of deity land. The format itself suggests that compensation was disbursed to the ROR holders.

iii. Village Mahanadapur, Chatrapur Block

Of the 500 families in this village, 143 are in the BPL list. 24 Poor Left Out families have since been identified for issue of rice in BPL scale. 2 others have Antoday cards. 120 persons are getting old age pension. Many poor landless and marginal farmers' families of this village have allegedly been left out of the BPL lists due to faulty listings. Among them are the following;

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| i. Subas Behera | ii. Banchanidhi Behera |
| iii. Gobninda Behera | iv. Gurunath Behera |
| v. Chandan Behera | vi. Maka Behera |
| vii. Panchu Behera | viii. Bancha Behera |
| ix. Baraj Behera | x. Bideshi Das |
| xi. Bina Das | xii. Kailash Behera |
| xiii. Sibanarayan Behera | xiv. Trinath Behera |
| xv. Julia Behera | xvi. Raju Das |
| xvii. Laxman Behera | |

Sharecroppers are entitled to get only 40% of the produce even after bearing 50% of the cost of fertilizers and all the remaining input costs. Loan from the Co-operative and other banks are difficult to get. Sharecroppers are not given loans. They have to depend on private moneylenders who charge interest @ 2% per month (i.e. 24% per annum).

Canal Irrigation is available (Jaymangal Canal). All the four Lift Irrigation points are defunct following disruption of power supply. Subsidies for sinking deep tube wells are not available. Around 300 youths from this village migrate to other states in search of work every year.

This is one of the villages, which suffered crop loss in a huge scale following untimely rain in December 2010. The sharecroppers present in the meeting, I took with the villagers, informed that in all cases compensation for input cost was paid to the landowners and not to them.

The local Tahsildar however maintained that compensation was paid to actual farmers. I went through a copy of the acknowledgement in support of payment of input subsidy furnished by the Tahasildar. There are 102 names in the list. 23 of the beneficiaries are women. In eight cases compensation payable to them has been shown received by their husbands/sons. It is highly unlikely that such a large number of women are in charge of actual cultivation, either as owners or sharecroppers. It is more likely that the ownership of the land is in their name and the land is being cultivated by sharecroppers. The possibility of their husbands and sons cultivating the land is also remote, as in that case, if the Tahsildar's claims were correct, cheques would have been issued in their names.

While in the village, I interacted a little more closely with a sharecropper and a landless labourer to verify their socio economic status.

a. Baraj Behera s/o Mohan Behera

He has about 40 cents of land. Cultivates 8 more acres as a sharecropper. Has a pair of bullocks. He has seven children (4 sons and 3 daughters). All the daughters have been given in marriage. He paid the following sums as dowry for the marriage of his daughters.

1st daughter – Rs. 90,000/-

2nd daughter – Rs. 1,20,000/-

3rd daughter – Rs. 1,40,000/-

Besides spending Rs. 15000/-, Rs. 25000/- and Rs. 35,000/- respectively as associated expenses. Two of his four sons are married. He received Rs. 1,20,000/- each as dowries in the marriage of his two sons. He spent Rs. 1,00,000/- for meeting customary expenses for the funeral and sradh of his parents.

Two of his sons are working in Surat. Two are at home. His two daughters-in-law are also at home. The monthly rice consumption of the family is about 80 kgs. He is not a BPL beneficiary. He has a TV in his house with cable connection, for which he has to pay Rs. 70/- per month. He has

electric connection for which he pays Rs. 300/- per month. One of his sons has a mobile phone. The monthly phone bill comes to about Rs. 100/-. The expenses on medicine per month is about Rs. 2000/-.

b. Banchanidhi Behera s/o Jharia Behera

He is landless. He cultivates about 3 acres of land as a sharecropper. He has 3 daughters and a son. One of the daughters is married. One of the two remaining daughters goes to school. The son migrates to Surat for work. When at home, he works as a labourer. The family does not have a BPL card. The monthly consumption of rice is about 70/75 kgs. There is no electric connection to his house. He spent Rs. 1,62,000/- for the marriage of his daughter of which Rs. 50,000/- was given as dowry. The money was borrowed from private money lenders @ 2% interest per month.

One of the farmers from this village, Raghunath Behera had committed suicide on 17.12.2010. He has left behind his wife, three adult sons and two daughters. Both his daughters have been given in marriage. Raghunath has 40 cents of land and was cultivating 4 acres of land as a sharecropper. The villagers claimed that due to untimely rain in December 2010, the entire standing paddy crop raised by him was damaged, at the sight of which he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself. He was rushed to MKCG Medical College for treatment where he succumbed to his injuries. It was further alleged that the body of Raghunath was left lying unattended on the hospital verandah and stray dogs ate away a part of it.

Smt. Saila Behera, widow of Raghunath Brhera, had submitted a petition to the State Human Rights Commission for redress. The Commission did not entertain the complaint for enquiry, as the same was held to be time barred. The family has since-been-declared-as a Left-out BPL family and is receiving rice in the scale applicable to BPL families.

The villagers claimed that Raghunath had taken loans amounting to Rs. 50,000/- from various sources. At the sight of the damaged crop, he lost his composure and inflicted grievous wounds on his stomach, which resulted in his death.

iv. Village Pandiajholi, Kukudakhandi Block

Of the 500 households in the village, 214 have been listed as BPL. There are 121 landless families in the village. Many of them claimed that they have not been listed as BPL beneficiaries.

Approximately 60% of the households are sharecroppers. Wages for agricultural labour is around Rs. 150/- per male and Rs. 100/- for female

workers. Around 250 youths from the village annually migrate outside the state in search of jobs.

80% of the cultivable land in the village has irrigation cover but only for the Kharif crop. Canal water is available only from late July to October.

Compensation for crop loss in 2010 was paid to the landowners. Tasildar Kukudakhandi was candid enough to admit that no enquiry/survey was conducted to identify the actual farmers. He further said that of the 14 RIs sanctioned for his Tahasil, only 5 were in position. All the five were on the verge of retirement and were worry of field enquiries to avoid post retirement problems. Instead, they took the safer option of relying on the RORs for identifying the beneficiaries.

Of the 500 households, 200 are members of the Co-operative Society. There is no elected Board to supervise the functioning of the society. The Secretary of the society is also in-charge of another society. Quantum of loan granted to farmers is proportionate to the extent of land held by them. No loan is given to sharecroppers.

Sharecroppers have to deliver part of the produce at the rate of 10 bags of paddy (approximately 6.5 quintals) per acre to the landlords. They have to bear all the input costs. Farmers of the village find it difficult to market their produce at the MSP. Private traders pay Rs. 660/- per 77 kgs of paddy, which works out to Rs. 857/-per quintal, whereas MSP for paddy for the year 2011-12 was Rs. 1050/-. FCI often rejects their produce on the ground of high moisture content/poor quality. Payments are inordinately delayed.

While in the village, I interacted extensively with one sharecropper and one landless labourer to verify their livelihood pattern.

a. Udaynath Bhuyan s/o Late Subudhi Bhuyan

He has 3 sons and 4 daughters. Three of his daughters have been given in marriage. The eldest son is also married. Udaynath is landless. The land he once had, was sold for meeting expenses on his daughters' marriage. He however cultivates 20 acres of land as a sharecropper. He has a power tiller. He also has a pair of bullocks. As his share, he gets about 200 bags of paddy in a good year. 100 bags of paddy (approximately 7.70 quintals) he outright sells. The rest is kept for the consumption of his family, which is around one qntl. of rice per month. He spent Rs. 80,000/- for his son's marriage. For the marriage of his first daughter, he spent Rs. 1.5 lakh of which Rs. 40,000/- was given in dowry. For the 2nd daughter's marriage, he spent Rs. 2 lakh of which Rs. 50,000/- was given in dowry. For the 3rd daughter's marriage, he spent Rs. 2.5 lakh out of which Rs. 80,000/- was

given in dowry. His eldest son got a tempo as dowry and presently driving the same. The daughter-in-law does not work outside. His two other sons work in Surat. Between them, they send home Rs. 4000/- per month. He has electric connections to his house, but no TV. Nor has he any mobile phone.

He spends Rs. 3000/- per month on groceries and vegetables, draws 2 litre of kerosene from the PDS @ Rs. 16.50 per litre and 2 litres from the open market @ Rs. 20/- a litre.

His eldest son (30) had never gone to school. The second son (23) read upto class VI and the third son (20) read upto class VII. His married daughters read upto class III/IV. His unmarried daughter is now in class VII.

b. Raju Behera is a landless labourer. For about 7 months in a year, he migrates outside the village in search of work. During the Kharif season, he finds work in the fields for about 45 days and gets wages at the rate of Rs. 150/- a day. As a migrant worker in Gujarat he gets Rs. 180/- per day.

He has a family of six, including himself, to support. His eldest son aged about 10 is physically handicapped and is getting Rs. 300/- per month as pension. His only daughter is about 11 years old and is going to school. His other two sons aged 4 and 3 respectively, go to the Anganwadi. His parents (father and stepmother) live separately. Raju does not have a BPL card. He lives in a hired house for which he pays Rs. 250/- as monthly rent. The monthly consumption of rice of the family is about 60 kg, which he purchases from the open market. His wife also works as a labourer in others' fields and gets Rs. 60/- to Rs. 70/- as her wage. For the duration he is outside the village, working as a migrant labour, he is able to send approximately Rs. 2500/- home a month.

v. Cost of cultivation of different crops/acre:

Two separate statements, one showing the per acre input costs, yield and income by an average farmer and the other showing the per hectare input cost, yield and profit in government farms, prepared by the Deputy Director Agriculture, who accompanied me during my field visits, are reproduced below;

a. Per acre input cost incurred by an average farmer together with yield and income.

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	288	288	10 kg = 450	75 kg = 2250
Seed Treating Chemical	60 gm = 60	60 gm = 60	25 gm = 25	100 gm = 80

Farm Yard Manure	2 MT = 1500	2 MT = 1500	2 MT = 1500	2 MT = 1500
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	70 kg = 394	70 kg = 394	17 kg = 96	17 kg = 96
P (SSP)	100 kg = 800	100 kg = 800	100 kg = 800	100 kg = 800
K (MOP)	30 kg = 282	30 kg = 282	15 kg = 141	15 kg = 141
Plant Protection Measures	6 nos. = 1000	6 nos. = 1000	3 nos. = 550	4 nos. = 700
Irrigation	Nil	Rs. 77	Rs. 30	Rs. 40
Bullock labour (Days)	24 nos. = 2000	24 nos. = 2000	7 nos. = 600	12 nos. = 1200
Human labour (Days)	80 nos. = 7600	80 nos. = 7600	30 nos. = 2850	60 nos. = 5700
Cost of production	13924	14001	7042	12648
Yield in Qtl.	14 = 17920	15 = 19200	4.0 = 16800	8 = 22400
Straw Yield (Qtl.)	21 = 3000	21 = 3000	--	--
Profit	6996	8199	9758	9752

b. Cost of cultivation of Paddy (Medium and Late) in Agriculture Farms under DA & FP (Odisha) (Unit-1Ha) 2012 (Tentative):

Sl. No.	Item of expenditure	Foundation		Certified	
		Qty.	Cost (Rs.)	Qty.	Cost (Rs.)
1	Seed (kg) @ Rs. 28/- and Rs. 17/- for breeder and foundation seeds respectively	60	2495	60	1235
2	Manure and Green Manure/Boi Fertilizer, FYM etc.		900		900
3	Fertilizer				
	N @ Rs. 12.24/- kg	80	979	80	979
	P @ Rs. 50/- kg	40	2000	40	2000
	K @ Rs. 15.67/- kg	40	627	40	627
	Zinc Micronutrient		200		200
	Total Fertilizer		3806		3806
4	Plant Protection		1000		1000
5	Weedicide	4 ltr.	1000		1000
6	Land preparation and threshing etc.	10 hrs			
	i. With own tractor		2000		2000
	ii. With hired tractor		6000		6000
7	Human labour (man days) @ Rs. 92.5/- day	200 no.	18500	190	17500
8	Registration certificate and tag		900		900
9	Cost of seed treating chemical @ Rs. 32.4/-Qtl.		972		972
10	Misc. expenditure (Irrigation etc.)		500		500
11	Total cost of cultivation (rounded to nearest hundred)				
	Grand total (Rs.) (Own tractor)		32100		29800
	Grand total (Rs.) (Hiring tractor)		36100		33800
12	Return/Ha				
	Yield (Qtl./Ha) unprocessed				
	Yield (Qtl./Ha) processed	30	60300		59300
13	Total return/ha				
14	Packing materials @ Rs. 10/30 kg HDPE bag	100	1000	100	1000
15	Processing energy charges, transportation etc. (Rs.)		1000		1000
	Net return/ha on existing labour wages				
	i. With own tractor		26200		27500
	ii. With hired tractor		22200		23500

B. District Jagatsinghpur:

i. Village Kania, PS - Balikuda

Of the 322 households in the village, 182 have been listed as BPL. 40% of the families are landless. 60% of the household are sharecroppers. Sharecroppers meet all the input costs except for 50% of the cost of fertilizers, which is borne by landowners. The produce is shared half and half. Agricultural wage varies from Rs. 180/- to Rs. 200/- per day. Wages are equal for male and female workers. During plantation and harvesting, the wages go up to Rs. 300/- per day. Male and female workers are paid equal wages. During dry months, about 200 youths from the village migrate in search of work to Gujarat, Chennai and other locations outside the state.

Canal water is available only for the *Kharif* crop. Earlier, water was available for second paddy crop in the *Rabi* season. But for the last about 20 years, supply of canal water in the *Rabi* season has stopped. The cultivation of vegetable crop has almost been discontinued, due to depredations by monkeys, whose number has swelled in recent years.

Crop loans from Co-operative Societies/Banks are sanctioned only against land holdings. Landless labourer and sharecroppers do not get such loans. Private moneylenders charge interest @ 5% per month, that too after valuables are pawned. Micro finance companies active in the area lend money at 40 to 50% interest per annum. Most farmers purchase seeds from Co-operative Societies/private dealers authorized by the government, who usually hesitate to issue receipts. Besides supply from the Society is irregular.

While in the village, I interacted with two of the villagers in some detail to learn about their livelihood pattern.

a. Loknath Das s/o Dhuba Das

He has no land other than 8 decimals of homestead land. His family comprises of himself, his wife and two sons (22 and 17 respectively). He cultivates 3 acres of land as a sharecropper. He does not keep plough and bullocks and hires tractors for tilling his land. In a normal year, he gets about 28 qntls. of paddy as his share of the overall produce. Except for 50% of the cost of fertilizers, he has to bear all the input costs.

He keeps two cows and sells 4 litres of milk to Omfed every day. Till recently he was getting only Rs. 10/- per litre.

He has no electric connection to his house. He however gets 4 litres of kerosene a month for Rs. 60/-. His eldest son who works in a shop in

Cuttack sends him Rs. 2000/- per month. The younger son (17) loaf around in the village.

b. Kalandi Rout s/o Dhula Rout

He has about half an acre of land. Cultivates another acre as a sharecropper. He has four daughters and four sons. Three of the four daughters have been given in marriage. He had to pay Rs. 15,000/- as dowry to each of his sons-in-law. He gets 15 bags of rice after delivering the share due to the landlord. Usually he sells his share of the paddy right at the time of the harvest to middlemen at a price which is lower than the MSP by Rs. 200/- a quintal. The monthly consumption of rice in his family is about 90 kgs. He is a BPL cardholder and gets 25 kgs of rice @ Rs. 2/- a kg. The balance he has to purchase from the market @ Rs. 16/- per kg.

He complained that BPL power has not been supplied to the households in ward nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Most residents in these wards are Dalits.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	264		12 kg = 600	
Seed Treating Chemical	100		100	
Farm Yard Manure	1000			
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	50 kg = 450			
P (SSP)	25 kg = 700			
K (MOP)	25 kg = 500			
Plant Protection Measures	350		400	
Irrigation	125			
Bullock labour (Days)	3000		1800	
Human labour (Days)	12000		4000	
Cost of production	18489		6900	
Yield in Qtl.	18 Q. = 19440		2 Q. = 7000	
Profit	951		100	

ii. Kania U.P School

I visited Kania UP School. Of the 164 enrolled children, only 97 were physically present. In the attendance register, however, 146 children had been shown present. The class wise break up of children found physically present are as follows;

Class I – 0/9, Class II – 11/19, Class III – 10/19, Class IV – 7/24, Class V – 20/26, Class VI – 22/30 and Class VII – 27/37.

As would appear from these figures, both enrollment and attendance in lower classes is much lower in comparison with higher classes. The reason for this seems to be the decadence of the quality of education in government schools leading to the migration of children to private institutions. As many as 8 teachers are posted in the school, one of them for more than 20 years and another for more than 14 years.

iii. Village Ambasal, Balikuda Block

Of the 400 households of Ambasal, 320 families are listed as BPL. 100 of the 400 families are landless. 50% of the households are sharecroppers. The sharecroppers bear all the input cost. They deliver about 6 qtls of paddy per acre to the land lord as their share of the produce irrespective of the yield. Wages for agricultural labour ranges between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- plus tiffin, per day per person. More than 500 youths from the village migrate outside the state in search of work in the dry months. Canal irrigation only covers 50% of the land. Canal water is not available in winter. In the Kharif season, water supply starts only after the last week of July.

The villagers complained that bulk of the land south of their village remains waterlogged for the greater part of the year. For proper drainage of water, a bridge was constructed, before independence, on Cuttack-Machagaon road. For the widening of the said road, the old bridge was demolished and in its place, three siphons were constructed. But those siphons were above the water level and therefore did not help in the discharge of excess water. Besides, some farmers from other villages, who had purchased the land close to the siphons, have reclaimed the area adjacent to the road, which is preventing discharge of water from their land.

Sharecroppers and landless labourers find it difficult to get institutional credit. The Co-operative Societies are ill staffed. The Societies are also beset with corruption. The shareholders do not get any dividend.

Though compelled to subscribe to Crop Insurance Schemes, and pay the required premium at the time of taking loan, they rarely receive any indemnity. Private moneylenders charge interest at the rate of 5% per month. Government procuring agencies hesitate to purchase paddy from sharecroppers, who have to sell paddy at Rs. 800/- a quintal to private traders.

They were purchasing seed from the Block Office in the past. The seed corporation now sells seed through private dealers and primary societies who do not issue any receipt in support of the purchase. Very few farmers

keep plough and bullocks. Facilities for lift irrigation are not available. Rice in the open market sells at Rs. 15/- a kg.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg = 390		13 kg = 650	
Seed Treating Chemical	10		5	
Farm Yard Manure	1200			
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	50 kg = 400			
P (SSP)	50 kg = 500			
K (MOP)	50 kg = 900			
Plant Protection Measures	350			
Irrigation	1000			
Bullock labour (Days)	5000		1500	
Human labour (Days)	15000		3750	
Cost of production	24750		5905	
Yield in Qtl.	15 Q. = 15000		1.5 Q. = 5000	
Profit	Loss - 9750		Loss - 905	

iv. Garrailo Hamlet in Chapra Revenue village in Raghunathpur

There are about 115 households in this hamlet. Of them about 50 are landless. 40 of them are sharecroppers. 10 other households (who have some land of their own) are also sharecroppers. The local RI however claimed that there are only 20 landless families in the whole of the revenue village of whom 13 have been left out of the BPL list.

Wages for agricultural labour ranges from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 220/- per day plus tiffin. Male and female workers get equal wages.

The landlords do not share any portion of the input cost. The sharecroppers have to deliver a part of the produce to them @ 4 quintals per acre.

30 to 35 youths from the hamlet annually migrate outside the state in search of work. In all 800/900 youths, migrate from this panchayat in search of work.

60% of the land is irrigated. Water is available only in the Kharif season. No water is provided in the winter. Apart from the Kharif crop, the villagers cultivate Mung in the Rabi season. Vegetables are not grown for the fear of monkeys whose number has swelled over the years.

Loan from the Co-operative Societies are not ordinarily available to sharecroppers. For availing such loan, they have to form groups of more than 5 families. Private credit is available @ 5% monthly interest. Some farmers preserve seeds. The rest purchase seed from the Societies. FCI purchases paddy in proportion to the land holdings. Here again the sharecroppers face a problem. At times, they have to sell paddy @ Rs. 800/- a quintal, to private traders.

Maintenance of local canal has been entrusted to pani panchayats which are corrupt and non-functional. The election of the pani panchayat members has not been transparent.

The villagers requested for providing them facilities for soil testing, check dams for irrigating uplands, and protection of their crops from monkeys, antelopes and bulls.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	24 kg = 360	21 kg = 300	15 kg = 675	
Seed Treating Chemical	72 gm = 70	60 gm = 60	45 gm = 40	
Farm Yard Manure	1 TL = 1000	1 TL = 1000	1/2 TL = 500	
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	60 kg = 400	60 kg = 400		
P (SSP)	150 kg = 300	150 kg = 300		
K (MOP)	25 kg = 400	25 kg = 400		
Plant Protection Measures	400	600		
Irrigation	100	100		
Bullock labour (Days)	6 nos. = 3600	6 nos. = 3600	6 nos. = 3600	
Human labour (Days)	100 nos. = 15000	100 nos. = 15000	30 nos. = 4500	
Cost of production	21630	21760	9315	
Yield in Qtl.	20 Q. = 25000	24 Q. = 30000	02 Q. = 8000	
Profit	3370	8240	Loss - 1315	

v. Village Pubapada, Tirtol Block

Of the 112 households in the village, 58 are listed as BPL. The following persons claimed that though landless, they have not been included in the BPL list.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| i. Birabhadra Mohanty s/o - Bholanth | ii. Diptiranjana Patra s/o - Krupasindhu |
| iii. Bijay Kumar Mallick s/o - Arjun | iv. Ramesh Ch Sathy s/o - Benudhar |
| v. Rajendra Mallick s/o - Babaji | vi. Khirud Kumar Mohanty s/o - Musei |
| vii. Sanjaya Kumar Panda s/o - Bholi | viii. Tapan Mohanty s/o - Managobinda |
| ix. Krutibas Mallick s/o - Murali | x. Prasanta Mallick s/o - Purastam |

xi. Srinibas Mohanty s/o - Anam

xii. Dharamidhar Panda s/o - Bansidhar

xiii. Prasanta Naik s/o - Muralidhar

xiv. Madhusmita Panda d/o - Laxmidhar

xv. Bhaskar Das s/o - Bhima

xvi. Adikand Barik s/o - Upendra

The local Tahasildar however claimed that there are only two landless families in Pubapara of whom only one has been left out from the list,

60 households depend on sharecropping for their livelihood. Agricultural wages vary from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 220/- plus Rs. 15/- for tiffin per day for person. Male and female labourers are paid at the same rate. Sharecroppers have to deliver part of the produce to the landlord at the rate of 4 to 6 qtls. of paddy per acre. The landlords do not share any part of the input cost.

Canal water is available only for the Kharif crop. Supply of canal water starts from the last week of July/first week of August and lasts till October.

Only a few of the farming families preserve seeds. The rest purchase it from the societies/dealers authorized by the government. Fertilizers are purchased from the open market. Loan is advanced by the credit societies on the basis of land holding. Sharecroppers can avail of loan only if they form groups of five or more farmers. Private loan is available at 5% monthly interest.

Sharecroppers find it difficult to sell paddy to FCI/other government agencies, as the quantum of sale is linked to land holding. Private traders pay only Rs. 850/- per quintal. Rice in the open market sells @ Rs. 18/- per kg. Per acre, productivity of paddy was approximately 15 quintals last year. Monkeys and stray bulls pose a serious problem. 40/50 youths from the village migrate in search of work to other states in the dry months. They are usually paid wages @ Rs. 160/- per day but are assured continuous employment. Marriages are expensive. The minimum dowry demanded by the grooms is Rs. 50,000/-.

I interacted with one sharecropper (Sri Abhay Mohanty) to get an idea about his livelihood pattern. He has a family of 5 comprising of himself (62), his wife (60), son (30), daughter-in-law (27) and a grandson (2). He is landless. Cultivates one acre of land as a sharecropper. His son works in Bangalore as a migrant labourer and sends home Rs. 1500/- per month. Neither he nor his wife gets old age pension. He is however an Antoday beneficiary. The monthly consumption of rice of the family is about 60 kgs. He gets 35 kgs against his Antoday card. Last year he got 10 bags of rice

(approximately 6.5 qtls.) as his share from the land he had cultivated. For about three months in the year, he worked as a wage labourer. For his son's marriage, he received Rs. 25,000/- as dowry of which he spent Rs. 15,000/- on the marriage procession. There is power connection to his house for which he has to pay Rs. 110/- to Rs. 120/- per month. Fuel for kitchen is collected from the surrounding trees and orchards. He has no TV. He gets 125 ml of milk for his grandson every day, which costs him around Rs. 3/- per day. He has to spend Rs. 1500/- per month on medical expenses of his family members including his grandson. No medicine is available at the local hospital at Manijangha. He had to spend Rs. 7000/- for operation of a cyst on his wife.

Villagers are reluctant to work for NREGS Project, as the wages are low. The job cards of registered villagers have allegedly been taken away by the GRS, Sri Trilochan Behera. 30 farm ponds have allegedly been sanctioned in the area under the NREGS. Villagers complained that work in the pond is being executed with the use of machines. The job cards were given to Trilochan when he promised that the card holders will be paid Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- each for giving their signatures on the weekly acquittance rolls, even though they are not required to put on any labour. They further complained that they have not received their "dues".

Pani Panchayats are inefficient and corrupt. The villagers did not appear familiar with the procedure for election of the committee members and their duties and responsibilities. The villagers requested for a check dam and a bridge on Brudha Banda canal to access their land on the other side of the canal, as also to irrigate the same.

Five villagers have betel vines. Villagers complained about the rise in the price of agricultural land in the region, following land acquisition for POSCO. Displaced families from the POSCO site have started purchasing land in their village at high prices.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	24 kg = 400		10 kg = 500	
Seed Treating Chemical	200 gm = 100		100 gm = 100	
Farm Yard Manure	2000		1000	
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	75 kg = 600			
P (SSP)	50 kg = 1000		40 kg = 800	

K (MOP)	20 kg = 400		20 kg = 400	
Plant Protection Measures	2000		1000	
Irrigation	200			
Bullock labour (Days)	PT 7(hrs)=3000		PT (2 hrs)=1000	
Human labour (Days)	75 = 15000		30 = 4000	
Cost of production	24700		8800	
Yield in Qtl.	18 = 21600		1.5 = 5250	
Profit	Loss - 3100		Loss - 3550	

vi. There is an UP School in the village. Against an enrolled strength of 61 children, four teachers have been posted. On the date of my visit, 47 of the 61 children were present. The class wise break up is as follows;

Class I - 2/4, Class II - 4/6, Class III - 6/6, Class IV - 6/6, Class V - 4/4, Class VI - 10/12 and Class VII - 16/20.

vii. Sri Mana Ranjan Parida, aged about 35 years s/o- late Agani Parida of village Sardeipur, PS-Raghunathpur in this district had committed suicide on 09.12.2009. In his reply to the Assembly question, the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister had said that Mana Ranjan had taken a loan of Rs. 6000/- from UHF. He committed suicide-consuming poison. He had further stated that neither crop loss nor loan burden was the cause of the suicide. The circumstances of the death were verified in a Joint Enquiry held by the sub collector assisted by the District Agriculture Officer and SDPO, Jagatsinghpur. From the Joint report submitted by them, it would appear that Mana Ranjan was a sharecropper having only 40 decimals of land of his own. He was cultivating 5 acres of land belonging to other villagers. The yield of paddy from the land in the fateful year was assessed to be 70-75% of the normal output. He had however raised Hybrid paddy in 20 decimals of land using second generation seeds. The report is silent about what happened to the crop.

It is also reported that apart from the loan of Rs. 6000/- mentioned above Mana had taken Rs. 5000/- as hand loan from one of his landlords. The amount had not been repaid.

According to the joint report, both Mana and his wife were cutting paddy in the field, when the Mana left the field and returned after an hour and continued with the work. After about 15 minutes, he fell down and there was profuse frothing in and around his mouth and smell of Danadar (insecticide) was coming out of his mouth.

viii. In course of my interactions with the district officers, the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies informed that they have advanced Rs. 8486.45 lakh as crop loan to 57323 farmers of the district during the 2012 Khariff season and 741.36 lakh to 4494 farmers in the Rabi season. He

also claimed that 1941 JLGs have been formed in the district till October 2012 and a sum of Rs. 423.66 lakh has been advanced. Likewise, Rs. 121.52 lakh has been advanced to 1041 SHGs. The loan share of JLGs and SHGs has been less than 6% of the total loan advanced.

ix. Cost of cultivation of different crops per acre:

Two separate statements, one showing the per acre input costs, yield and income by an average farmer and the other showing the per acre input cost, yield and profit in government farms, prepared by the Deputy Director Agriculture, who accompanied me during my field visits, are reproduced below;

a. Per acre input cost incurred by an average farmer together with yield and income.

Item	Unit	HYV Paddy						Mung/Biri			Ground Nut		
		Kharif			Rabi			Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.	Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.
		Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.	Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.						
Seed	Kg	20.60	24	494	20.60	24	494	48.50	10	485	48.00	60	2880
Seed Treating Chemical	Gram	0.50	72	36	0.50	72	36	0.50	30	15	0.50	120	60
Farm Yard Manure	T. Load	500.00	1	500.00	500.00	1	500.00	500.00	1	500.00	500.00	1	500.00
Fertilizer	Kg												
N		13.50	32	432	13.50	32	432	13.50	8	108	13.50	8	108
P		37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600
K		29.50	16	472	29.50	16	472	29.50	8	236	29.50	16	472
PP Measure	Rs.			400			400			400			600
Irrigation	Rs.			200			200			0			0
Tractor Rent	Hour	800	3	2,400	800	3	2,400	800	1.5	1,200	800	2	1,600
Human Labour	Day	150	65	9,750	150	65	9,750	150	30	4,500	150	65	9,750
Cost of Production	Rs.			15,284			15,284			8,044			16,570
Yield from 1 Acre	Qtl.	1,250	18	22,500	1,250	20	25,000	3,500	4	14,000	3,700	7	25,900
Profit	Rs.			7,216			9,716			5,956			9,330

b. Cost of cultivation of different Crops per acre (Government):

Item	Unit	HYV Paddy						Mung/Biri			Ground Nut		
		Kharif			Rabi			Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.	Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.
		Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.	Rate per unit	Require ment	Cost in Rs.						
Seed	Kg	20.60	24	494	20.60	24	494	48.50	10	485	48.00	60	2880
Seed Treating Chemical	Gram	0.50	72	36	0.50	72	36	0.50	30	15	0.50	120	60
Farm Yard Manure	T. Load	500.00	2	1000	500.00	2	1000	500.00	2	1000	500.00	2	1000
Fertilizer	Kg												
N		13.50	32	432	13.50	32	432	13.50	8	108	13.50	8	108
P		37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600	37.50	16	600
K		29.50	16	472	29.50	16	472	29.50	8	236	29.50	16	472
PP Measure	Rs.			400			400			400			600
Irrigation	Rs.			200			200			0			0
Tractor Rent	Hour	800	3	2,400	800	3	2,400	800	1.5	1,200	800	2	1,600

Man Labour	Day	92.50	70	6,475	92.50	70	6,475	92.50	30	2,775	92.50	65	6,013
Cost of Production	Rs.			12,509			12,509			6,819			13,333
Yield from 1 Acre	Qtl.	1,250	16	20,000	1,250	18	22,500	3,500	3.5	12,250	3,700	6	22,200
Profit	Rs.			7,491			9,991			5,431			8,867

According to this statement, in a normal year, a farmer may expect to get a profit of Rs. 7216/- from an acre of Khariff paddy and Rs. 9,716/- from Rabi paddy. Profit from pulses and groundnut has been listed at Rs. 5956/- and Rs. 9330/- per acre.

Profit from government farms has been shown slightly higher in case of paddy and marginally less in case of pulses and groundnut.

C. District Sambalpur:

i. Tentulitikra hamlet in village Keshpali GP Batemura, Block Maneswar

Of the 58 households of the hamlet, 33 are landless. 50 depend on sharecropping for their livelihood. As per the norms fixed by the government, at least 42 families are eligible for enlistment as BPL beneficiaries. Interestingly, not a single family from this hamlet was listed as a BPL beneficiary in the 1997 list. Recently 4 families have been listed as PLF for issue of BPL rice. The executive officer of the local gram panchayat informed that four hamlets of this revenue village namely Tentulitikra, Kakudipalli, Matikhai and Keshpali were completely left out of BPL listings.

The district administration furnished a list of the households of these hamlets together with their land holdings and their eligibility for BPL listing. A copy of the list is enclosed at **Annexure - 6**, from which it would appear that in all 186 families, otherwise eligible for getting BPL rice, have been deprived of the benefit. The list also reveals that 68 of the 186 households of these hamlets are landless and 36 have less than one acre of land.

To cover PLFs, this panchayat was given a quota of only 24. Four families of this hamlet have been listed as PLF. This hamlet also suffered crop loss due to untimely rain in December 2010. Compensation, in all cases, was paid to the landowners. None of the sharecroppers received any compensation.

About 30 persons have taken membership of Batemura Co-operative Society. Only landowners are eligible to get loans. No JLG has been formed by sharecroppers for availing loan from the society. Private money lenders charge 5% monthly interest.

The hamlet has irrigation facilities. Farmers raise two paddy crops annually (one in the *Kharif* season and the other in the *Rabi* season). Seeds, fertilizers and pesticide are marketed by PACS as well as authorized dealers. They did not get any subsidy on the price of pesticides. Wage for agricultural labour is around Rs. 120/- for male and Rs. 100/- for female workers. In a year, approximately 200 days of work is available. No NREGS work has been provided after 2007. One Sri Radhesyam Seth, who was awarded plantation work under the scheme, did not give work to the villagers and used job cards of outsiders to draw money.

Farm activities have been fully mechanized. No one keeps ploughs and bullocks. Twenty persons from the village are getting pension. Pipe water supply is available. There are three tube wells of which one is out of order.

Villagers keep jersey cows. They sell milk at the rate of Rs. 14/- per litre to a local trader. They also grow vegetables. There is no case of alienation of tribal land. There is an Anganwadi in the village. 11 children including a disabled child are enrolled in the Anganwadi. Of them 6 were present on the date of my visit. The Anganwadi is running in a dilapidated shed donated by a villager. Construction of a regular building was sanctioned a decade ago. The work has been abandoned from the foundation level. The villagers complained that the local JEE misappropriated the funds provided for the purpose. There is a primary school in the village. For five classes there are two teachers and two classrooms. 36 out of the 39 children were present on the date of my visit. Of the two teachers one (Smt. Rasmita Behera) reported at 1015 hrs. The Head Mistress did not arrive till my departure from the school. Three children from the hamlet go to a private English Medium school nearby.

The school requires a boundary wall and a kitchen. The road connecting the hamlet to the school runs through paddy fields.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/420	30 kg/420		
Seed Treating Chemical	Available with seed			
Farm Yard Manure	1 tractor load/700	1 tractor load/700		
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	2640	3000		



P (SSP)				
K (MOP)				
Plant Protection Measures	4500	4000		
Irrigation	100	180		
Bullock labour (Days)/Tractor	3000	3000		
Human labour (Days)	7000	7000		
Cost of production	18360	18300		
Yield in Qtl.	18.75 Q./ 23440	21.00 Q./ 26250		
Profit	5080	7950		

ii. DHAMA SCS Ltd.

This society has not extended any credit to any sharecropper either in their individual capacity or as member of any group. In fact no such group has so far been formed. At the Society's office, I interacted with one Giri Gobardhan Panda, a member of the Western Odisha Krushak Sangathan Samanyaya Samiti who expressed the following grievances.

a. The issue of FIC enabling the farmers to sell their produce to Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation and other procurement agencies starts only at the eleventh hour. Due to shortage of revenue staff like Amins and RIs, required enquiry for verification of land holdings etc is inordinately delayed. He requested that the process of issuing FIC should start with the sowing/planting season.

b. Though the farmers are forced to pay premiums for crop insurance at the time of taking institutional credit, they rarely get compensation for crop loss.

Sri Nirmal Kumar Sarangi s/o late Antarjami Sarangi claimed that after he delivered 150 bags of paddy to PACS Bargaon he was compelled to carry the stock from Sahapur Market Yard (managed by the regulated marketing committee) to the mill head. Though a transit pass was issued in support of receipt of the paddy, the Miller refused to accept the stock and claimed that the weight of the paddy has not been correctly measured. He had to return to the Society, which cancelled the Transit Pass.

The area of operation of the Society is confined to three GPs (Dhama, Deogaon and Dakara) comprising of 19 revenue villages. The Society has 2854 members, a majority of whom belong to SC/ST communities. The Society has issued Kishan Credit Cards to 1473, 1658 and 1763 members during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, from which it is apparent that more than 40% of the members have remained outside credit coverage.

During the year 2011-12, they had advanced loan worth 251.24 lakh in the Kharif season to 643 farmers and 164.2 lakhs in the Rabi season to 592 farmers.

The details of fertilizers marketed by the Society during the years 2010 - 2012 are as follows;

FERTILIZER	KHARIF			RABI		
	2010	2011	2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
GAP 28.28.0	290 Q.	155 Q.	302 Q.	200 Q.	Nil	155 Q.
DAP 18.46	725 Q.	1330 Q.	201.50 Q.	100 Q.	280 Q.	239.50 Q.
IFFCO UREA	1887 Q.	1606 Q.	1712.50 Q.	235 Q.	310 Q.	300 Q.
M.O.P	520 Q.	474.50 Q.	375.50 Q.	200 Q.	200 Q.	210 Q.
GAP 20.20.0.13	Nil	50 Q.	Nil	150 Q.	Nil	50 Q.
IFFCO 20.20.0.13	Nil	649 Q.	608 Q.	Nil	Nil	179 Q.

In the year 2011-12, they have marketed 551.6 qntls. of paddy seeds, 4.8 qntls. of Mung seed, 2 qntls. of Biri seeds and 5.12 qntls. of Mustard seeds. The quantity of paddy procured by them during last three years is as follows;

	KHARIF		RABI		TOTAL	
	No	Quantity	No	Quantity	No	Quantity
2009-10	651	50689.54	125	17482.25	776	68171.79
2010-11	459	29669.64	269	19999.55	728	49669.54
2011-12	530	39998.15	634	50289.22	1164	90287.37

iii. Bahidar Nuapalli Revenue Village

Of the 220 households of the village, more than 50 are landless. 70% of the families belong to ST communities. 165 of the households depend on sharecropping for their livelihood. They have to deliver 6 to 7 bags of paddy per acre to the landowner, as the latter's share of the produce. All the input costs are borne by the sharecropper. Agricultural labourers are paid Rs. 100/ to Rs. 150/- per day. Wages for male and female workers are the same. Credit from the Society is available only to landowners. Some of the farmers preserve seed. Most others purchase seed from the Society. This village hires migrant labourers from Chhattisgarh. The local wage earners prefer to work in industrial and business establishments in and around Sambalpur. Some are engaged in construction activities. No work under the NREGS has been taken up in the village in recent years. Small and marginal farmers sell their paddy to middlemen, at prices below the MSP, to avoid hassles associated with the transport and delivery at the mandis. None from the village keeps plough or bullocks. Most have purchased power tillers. The villagers do not grow any cash crop. One person has a poultry farm. Another keeps goats. There is a govt. primary school at Athapada. The school has 2 teachers for 5 classes and 52 children. 9 children from the village go to English medium private schools. Pipe water

project sanctioned for the village is yet to be commissioned. Of the 220 families, only 7 are listed as BPL. In the 2002 survey, the result of which was not officially announced, 187 families had reportedly been identified as BPL.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/420	30 kg/420		
Seed Treating Chemical	Available with seed			
Farm Yard Manure	5 tractor load/2500	5 tractor load/2500		
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	2760	2760		
P (SSP)				
K (MOP)				
Plant Protection Measures	4500	4500		
Irrigation	100	180		
Bullock labour (Days)/Tractor	4500	4500		
Human labour (Days)	7300	7300		
Cost of production	21980	22060		
Yield in Qtl.	22.50 Q./ 28125	24.00 Q./ 30000		
Profit	6145	7940		

iv. Village Jhankerpalli

Of the 519 households in the district as many as 350 are landless. Of the 1250 acres of land, only 220 acres are irrigated. There are about 25 sharecroppers in the village. A sharecropper has to bear all the input cost including the cost of labour and is required to deliver about 8 bags of paddy to the landowner as the latter's share, irrespective of the yield. Compensation for crop loss in the year 2010-11 was paid to the landowners in all cases. The nearest Co-operative bank is about 20 km away. No credit is available to landless labourers or sharecroppers. Farmers sell their paddy at Maneswar Mandi. More often than not, they have to transport the paddy to the mill gate. In a few cases, the mill owner reimburses the transport cost. Quite often, the farmer has to bear the cost. The miller has the last word in regard to the quality and weight of the paddy.

Villagers do not find NREGS work attractive. Wages are low and it takes time to en-cash the same. The villagers pleaded that they should be paid on the basis of the total output of work. (Suggesting thereby that they can work overtime and earn more). Most of the job cards were found to be blank. Most landless labourers and marginal farmers prefer to work in the numerous crushers that are in operation in the vicinity of the village. Farm labour is hired from among migrant workers from Chhattisgarh, and Padampur subdivision of Baragarh district. Wage of agricultural labourers is around Rs. 150/- for male and Rs. 100/- for female workers.

The following specific grievances were presented to me during my visit to the village.

a. Jaganath Mirdha s/o Kulamani Mirdha.

Rs. 4000/- was sanctioned in favour of him against crop loss in the year 2011-12 as drought relief. The amount was not paid to him as he was admitted in hospital at the relevant time. He has been running after the local revenue officers for the money without result.

b. Golekh Khamari is 100% visually handicapped. He is landless. He is neither getting any pension nor has he been included in the BPL list.

c. Gour Chandra Churia s/o Brahmananda Churia

Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned in his favour for starting a vegetable business. PNB Maneswar has so far released only Rs. 10,000/-.

d. Pradip Gual s/o Late Upendra Gual.

His father was a class IV employee in the railways and passed away prematurely. He is landless. His family is not in the BPL list. Nor does he has an NREGS job card.

e. Subhalaxmi Behera is a spinster. Has no one to support her. Prays for pension.

f. Dukhabandhu Gular is landless but is not included in the BPL list.

g. Srinibas Pradhan

On 21.05.2010, he was given go ahead by the Assistant Agriculture Officer, Jujumara Block for a dug well. But power connection to the well is yet to be given.

The villagers complained that the state government had sanctioned Rs. 8.5 lakh for planting grass in the wasteland lying unused in the village. No work was taken up and the money was fully misappropriated. The villagers also complained that crops raised by them are frequently damaged by elephants.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/440	30 kg/440		
Seed Treating Chemical	Available with seed			
Farm Yard Manure	Not using	Not using		
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)				
P (SSP)	2730	3010		
K (MOP)				
Plant Protection Measures	4500	4000		
Irrigation	100	200		
Bullock labour (Days)/Tractor	10340	10340		
Human labour (Days)				
Cost of production	18110	18490		
Yield in Qtl.	21.00 Q./ 26250	22.50 Q./ 28125		
Profit	8140	9635		
Bank Interest	600	600		
Net Profit	7540	9035		

v. Jujumara Marketing Yard

Between 19.11.2012 and 05.12.2012, 4261.34 qtls. of paddy had been received in this Yard of which only 1234.37 qtls. had been lifted by the Mill as on the date of my visit i.e. 05.12.2012. Paddy delivered at the yard by 70 odd farmers was yet to be lifted. Though weighing and quality test equipments are available in the Yard, farmers were not being paid their cheques, pending final tests and measurement at the Mill.

Sri Nilamani Seth s/o late Satrugna Seth delivered 113 packets of paddy on 26.11.2012. Token slip and Entry Certificate was issued in favour of him on 26.11.2012 itself. He had visited the Yard thrice in the intervening period for his cheque, which was yet to be issued. The representative of PACS pleaded that due to non-availability of godown space, the Mill was not lifting paddy. Besides, they had not received adequate funds for payment. Against a due of Rs. 53.26 lakh, they had so far received only Rs. 10 lakh.

In the yard, I found a truck loaded with 280 packets of paddy, which, according to the Collector, had been detained by the district administration suspecting the paddy to have been brought from outside the district by

1

middlemen for selling in this yard. Sri Jitendra Kumar Biswal, the person who had brought the paddy for sale, on the other hand, pleaded that he has 15 acres of land in Keshpalli and had cultivated additional 50 acres as a sharecropper. He had with him the required FIC. The Collector argued that the FICs were either forged or had been acquired from genuine farmers. The bags were neatly packed and machine stitched.

vi. Hathibadi PHC (New)

1 MO, 1 Ayush doctor, 1 pharmacist and 1 Attendant are posted to this PHC. A sweeper has been contractually engaged. He gets wages @ Rs. 320/- per week. There is only one residential quarter in the PHC earmarked for the MO. The pharmacist lives in a rented house. The Ayush doctor commutes from Sambalpur. The attendant and the sweeper are locals. Government had sanctioned the construction of two more staff quarters. Work for the construction of these two quarters has been abandoned for more than a year now. The hospital building is in a bad state of repairs. There is no bed in the hospital for indoor treatment. Nor is there any labour room. For institutional delivery, expectant mothers have to go to Jujumara CHC. There is no OT or laboratory. There is no vehicle or ambulance. An ambulance, placed at the disposal of a local committee by Rotary Club was earlier being utilized for shifting patients to higher hospitals on payment of the cost of fuel. Expectant mothers are now being shifted to higher hospitals by Janani Express. On the date of my visit, 27 patients had reported at the outdoor for treatment including 3 repeat cases. Most patients have been diagnosed to be suffering from malaria and ARTI.

Two private chemist shops are running in Hatibari. Quite often, patients have to purchase medicine from these stores as the hospital fails to provide medicines prescribed by the MO. I interacted with one such patient, Rasbihari Mirdha, at the PHC. He has been tested positive for malaria. The hospital issued tablets primaquin and paracetamal to him from its stock. He had to purchase injections *Rapitharab* and *Doloban* from outside. As informed by the MO, the area is infested by quacks. Most patients prefer to consult them rather than coming to the PHC. He requested that a staff nurse and an ANM may be posted to the PHC so that facilities for institutional delivery could be developed here. There is a Sub Centre in Hatibadi, which, in the absence of any regular accommodation, is functioning from one of the rooms of the PHC. Only 1 Health Worker (Female) is posted to the Sub Centre.

vii. Jamtara Primary School

Of the 45 children enrolled in the school, 35 were present on the date of my visit. The class wise attendance figures are as follows;

Class I – 5/7, Class II – 7/11, Class III – 8/10, Class IV – 7/7 and Class V – 8/10.

There are two classrooms and two teachers in the school. The Headmistress informed that many of the children enrolled in the school often remain absent as they have to accompany their parents to work in stone crushers.

6 children from Jamtara go to private schools. While in the school, one Jayanta Sahoo of Barloi met me and informed that in Barloi UP School, there are only four teachers against 8 classes. 3 of them are Sikhya Sahayaks and the fourth is a Gana Sikhyak. These teachers keep fighting among themselves. Requested for the posting of regular teachers.

viii. I visited the sites of two stone crushers. At Baba Somnath stone crusher, I was told that only 7/8 persons work there. They earn Rs. 110/- per day. In a month 14 to 15 days work is available. They feed the crusher with stone blocks for crushing the same to chips. A boy, Anand Bhoi, who claimed to be 15 years of age, is also working in the crusher for the last 8 months and earning Rs. 100/- per day. At Kendughati stone quarry, work was found suspended. A new crusher was in the process of being installed close to the quarry.

ix. Interaction with members of the Paschim Odisha Krushak Sangathan Samanyaya Samiti and the Sambalpur Zilla Krushak Surakhya Sangathan.

On 05.12.2012, the representative of these organisations met me at Sambalpur, and presented the grievances of the farmers as follows;

- a.** The minimum support price fixed by Govt. of India, particularly for paddy is very low, compared to the cost of cultivation.
- b.** Agricultural labourer has become both costly and scarce following migration of agricultural workers to urban and industrial pockets for work.
- c.** Chemical fertilizers and pesticides have become very costly. Cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy during the last few decades has reduced the fertility of the soil, requiring more fertilizers and also making the paddy crop susceptible to pests and diseases increasing the cost of pesticides. Farmyard manure has become scarce due to the dwindling of cattle population.

d. Agriculture is no longer a profitable means of livelihood. Many farmers are now thinking of taking a "Crop Holiday" and look for other pursuits.

e. In an average, the farmers has to spend Rs. 16,166/- towards input cost per acre. The production per acre is about 15 qntrs. of paddy, which at the minimum support price fixed by Govt. of India only brings them Rs. 16,200/- per acre, which leaves no surplus for the maintenance of their family. They are therefore compelled to take loans, at times from private money lenders, at high interest, the burden of which often drives them to commit suicide.

f. In view of the above grievances, they pleaded that the minimum support price of paddy be fixed at least Rs. 2000/- per quintal.

They further submitted that following the enactment of Odisha Regulated Market Committee Act 1955, a large number of Regulated Market Committees have been formed in the state with 'huge infrastructure like market yards, godown office etc. But those yards in Odisha are not functioning properly. Those in charge of market yards have little or no interest in ensuring that those yards function properly. Farmers are still left at the mercy of middlemen and millers.

They gave the following suggestion for the improvement of the system.

a. Market Yards must be opened in each GP.

b. The yards must be provided with facilities for storage, weighment, moisture testing etc.

c. Govt. agencies like OSCSC, NAFED, MARKFED and TDCC must purchase paddy directly from the farmers.

d. Organisations like WSHGs and PPs should be excluded from the procurement process, as they do not have any infrastructure. They also complained that the authorities are closing down market yards (Two years ago, 60 market yards were functioning in the district, now there are only 25) to facilitate purchase of paddy by WSHGS and Pani Panchayats, some of whom had indulged in corrupt practices with the connivance of the field officers

e. The OSCSC, the principal purchaser, did not open any purchase centre at the market yards and delegated the responsibility to PACS, WSHGs and PPs. At other places, they left the field open to NAFED and MARKFED who do not have sufficient infrastructure. They demanded that OSCSC should directly purchase paddy from the farmers.

f. FCI, which has discontinued procuring paddy after 2008, should resume procurement activity in the district.

g. Farmers have to wait for 3 to 7 days after delivering the paddy in the market yards for getting cheques. They suggested that post-dated cheques should be issued on the spot. Cheques should be payable at local branches of the concerned banks.

h. Bags in which the farmers bring their paddy to the yards, should be returned to them immediately on delivery of the paddy. They should not be compelled to carry their produce to the Mill head. In case, they are compelled to do so, transportation and detention charges should be paid to them.

i. FAQ paddy is accepted with moisture up to 17%. Farmers with paddy with moisture content less than 17% suffer loss up to 2 to 3 kgs. There should be provision for bonus to them.

In another petition addressed to the Hon'ble President of India, they have claimed that there has been a big scam in the procurement of Kharif paddy in the year 2010-11, in which the DM & CSO Sambalpur, the Sub Collector and ACSO Kuchinda, some unscrupulous rice millers and middlemen are involved. It has been alleged that the district administration allowed a few pani panchayats and Self Help Groups to purchase paddy in Kuchinda Sub Division, just outside the market yard. Whereas only 118386.50 qntls. of paddy was purchased in market yards, 6 pani panchayats and a few SHGs purchased 389943.58 qntls of paddy in the sub division. Kuchinda sub division was severely affected by drought in the relevant year. The petitioners complained that the pani panchayats and the SHG who had no infrastructure were actually working as agents of the Rice Mills. Surprisingly the FCI also did not purchase any paddy for the district during the year under reference.

x. In their reply to the Commission, the state government had confirmed that between 2009-10 and 2011-12, six farmers had committed suicide in Sambalpur district. It was further confirmed that 3 of them had taken crop loans. The state government had however not accepted that debt burden was the cause behind any of these suicides. While in the district, I went through the joint enquiry reports submitted in these cases by the concerned BDO, DAO and Tahasildar of the area. Gist of these reports are reproduced below.

a. Pandav (Balaram) Bhoi, Caste – Gond (ST), s/o – Sankirtan Bhoi
Village – Golamal, PS - Rengali
Dist - Sambalpur

Pandav is one of the four sons of Sankirtan Bhoi. The family has only 0.63 acres of land. Pandav was cultivating 0.25 acres of his ancestral land and

another 2 acres as a sharecropper. According to the joint report, there is no evidence of Pandav having taken any loan from any quarters. It has however been confirmed that in the relevant season, huge crop loss was reported from the village. Besides the crop was attacked by locust. The deceased committed suicide by taking poison. The enquiry team could not ascertain the exact cause behind the suicide.

b. Bidyadhar Bag, Caste – Kisan (ST), s/o – Butunga Kissan
Village – Khapsadera, Kudalpali
PS - Rengali
Dist - Sambalpur

It has been confirmed that in the relevant season **'due to irregular monsoon and scanty rain fall paddy crops were more or less affected'**. Contrary to whatever has been said in the report received from the state government, the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 5000/- from one SGH.

c. Late Angad Barik
Village – Budelkanir
Block – Jamankira
Dist - Sambalpur

The youngest son of Angad Barik had taken a crop loan for 4 acres of paddy from LAMPCS. In his report, DAO Kuchinda has said that as on 12.06.2010, Rs. 24,789/- was outstanding against him. The subject committed suicide in October 2009. (The exact date of his suicide is not revealed in the DAO's report).

d. Late Fakir Patel
Village – Kuleigarh
GP - Kudapara, Block - Kuchinda
Dist - Sambalpur

As revealed by the Joint Enquiry Report received from the Sub Collector and the local Tahasildar, the subject was a lecturer in D.P.A College, Baghmara at Jharsududa. His wife is working as an Anganwadi worker. His son was cultivating 5 acres of land. Sri Patel was suffering from mental illness and committed suicide by consuming pesticides. The immediate cause of behind the suicide could not be ascertained. Prima facie crop failure does not appear to be the cause.

e. Gangadhar Mirdha, s/o – Late Charan Mirdha

Village - Kabarapali

Block - Jujumara

Dist - Sambalpur

The Joint Enquiry Report submitted by the Sub Collector and the DAO confirm that the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 23,448/- from SCS Ghenupalli and hand loan of Rs. 10,000/- from co villagers. The subject had 1.18 decimal of irrigated and 0.75 decimal of non-irrigated land. He was also cultivating 1 acre of irrigated land as a sharecropper. The report concedes that crop yield of the non-irrigated land (0.75 acres) might have been affected by rain. The report suspects that family quarrel might have been the cause behind the suicide.

f. Y. Krishnamurthy, s/o – Late Y. Appa Rao

Village - Chhatabar (Masurtikra Hamlet)

Block - Maneswar, PS-Dhama

Dist - Sambalpur

The Joint Enquiry Report submitted by the Sub Collector, DAO and the BDO confirms that the subject had taken a loan of Rs. 53,880/- from Batemura Co-operative Society of which Rs. 27,989/- was outstanding, after waiver due to drought. His wife had taken a loan of Rs. 69,000/- from BISWA of which Rs. 27,199/- was outstanding. He had taken Rs. 5000/- as loan from one P. Reddy of Masurtikra. He had also taken a term loan from Bank of India for purchasing a tractor. On 24.06.2010, he left home at around 8 am with Rs. 12,000/- for repayment of crop loan at Batemura Co-operative Society. On the way, he committed suicide. The Joint Committee has not discerned the cause behind the suicide. The possibility of loan burden being the cause cannot be ruled out.

xi. Of the 146 sanctioned posts of MOs for the district, 21 are lying vacant.

D. District Bargarh:

i. Malipalli and Bisitikra hamlets of Gaisama revenue village

Of the 242 households of Mallipali hamlet, as many as 119 are totally landless and 34 have less than 1 acre of land. It is distressing to find that 85 of them do not figure in the BPL List, whereas some families holding more than 3 acres of land have been so listed. In nearby Bisitikra Hamlet, 28 of the 29 families are landless. 13 of them do not figure in the BPL List. These 29 families/their ancestors had come to Malipalli around 20/25 years back to work as agricultural labourers and have raised their huts on government land.

Copy of a statement received from the local Tahsildar, listing the families of these hamlets along with their land holding and BPL status is enclosed at **Annexure - 13.**

About 50 families of these hamlets, including the 28 families of Bisitikra do not have any homestead land.

The number of families doing sharecropping is about 50. The sharecroppers bear all the input costs and have to deliver 7 to 10 bags of paddy per acre to the landlords as *kar* (landlord's share). None of the sharecroppers is registered. The compensation sanctioned against crop loss in December 2010 was in all cases paid to the landowners. Of the 965 acres of cultivable land in the village, only about 50% has assured irrigation. Land lying in the tail end of the canal system does not get enough water. Most farmers raise two paddy crops in a year. Only a handful of farmers preserve seeds. Most of them purchase seeds marketed by PACS as also by licensed private dealers. Manure is partially generated in their backyards. Most of the farmers use chemical fertilizers marketed by PACS as also by private dealers. Pesticides are also marketed by PACS and the cost is partially subsidized by the government. Only about 10% of the farmers get loans from PACS. Sharecroppers and landless labourers depend on private money lenders who charge interest at the rate of 3 to 5% per month. Those taking loans from PACS/Nationalized banks are compelled to pay premiums for insuring such loans. Very rarely do the insurance companies compensate them for crop loss. Wages for agricultural labourers ranges from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- per day for male workers and Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- for female workers. No one migrates from their village to work outside the district or the state. On the contrary, workers from Nuapada district and from Padmapur Sub division of Bargarh come to their village in search of work. A farmer to be able to sell his paddy to PACS, must have an FIC (Farmers Identity Card) issued by the Tahasildar. Sharecroppers are not entitled to get FICs. They are however allowed to sell paddy on the strength of FICs issued in the names of the respective landlords. In practice, however they as well as small farmers hand over their produce and the FICs to middlemen (Saukars) who usually do not face much problem in selling the same to PACS or other purchasing agencies. Cheques are issued in the name of the landlords but the middlemen do not face any difficulty in getting their money including interest from the landlords/sharecroppers. Some of the farmers complained that it takes more than a month before their dues are credited to their accounts. Even after receipt of the money, the banks dilly-dally in honouring the cheques issued by them for withdrawal of the amount. The

farmers complained that the rice mills still have the last word in the matter of deciding the weight and quality of paddy sold by them to PACS. One farmer, Nandighosh Bhoi complained that he had delivered 300 packets of paddy, each weighing 75 kgs to middleman Pradip Satpathy for sale in the Mandi. The middleman informed him that the rice mill representative deputed to the Mandi, deducted 25 kg from each bag in computing the weight of the paddy. The villagers also complained that though their land has been consolidated in the revenue records more than 20 years back, demarcation of the consolidated plots on ground is still awaited. Even after receiving pattas against the consolidated plots, they have not been given possession of the same. They also complained about poor maintenance of the canals by the pani panchayats.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/450	30 kg/450		
Seed Treating Chemical	100 gm/60.00	100 gm/60.00		
Farm Yard Manure	-	-		
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	50 kg/296	100 kg/592		
P (SSP)/DAP	50 kg/1260	50 kg/1260		
K (MOP)/20-20-0-13	100 kg/1652	100 kg/1652		
Plant Protection Measures	2500	2000		
Irrigation	101.20	182.20		
Bullock labour (Days)/Tractor	1500	1500		
Human labour (Days)	60 nos./9000	60 nos./9000		
Cost of production	16819	17196		
Yield in Qtl.	20 Q./ 25000	24 Q./30000		
Profit	8200	12804		

The tube wells in the *Harijan Pada* are lying out of order. BPL electricity is not available in the *pada*. There are three Anganwadis in the Hamlet. Two are located in the primary school complex and the third in Bisitikra. The attendance of children on the date of my visit, in the two anganwadis, located in the school premises, were as follows;

Anganwadi I – 15/19 and Anganwadi II – 17/18

ii. Mallipalli UP School

The attendance of the students in the primary school on the date of my visit were as follows;

Class I – 15/20, Class II – 14/14, Class III – 23/25, Class IV – 7/9, Class V – 12/12, Class VI – 13/16 and Class VII – 16/19.

Three teachers are posted in the primary school against five classes, of whom two were present. 2 teachers are posted in the UP section for two classes. 5/7 children have taken admission in the nearby SSM.

iii. There is an Ayurvedic hospital at Gaisama with a staff of one MO, 1 distributor and one contractually engaged attendant, which attends to minor complaints of patients like cough and cold, indigestion etc.

iv. A Health Sub centre has been sanctioned for Gaisama. The sub centre building, constructed 20 years back, is lying abandoned. It has been stripped of its doors and windows and is being used as a picnic spot. The ANM and the Male Health Workers live in Malipalli. The ANM carries medicines in a bag for distribution to the patients. Paracetamol, anti malaria drug and folic acid are about the only drugs issued to her.

v. Sarkanda Revenue village

Of the 963 households of the district as many as 300 are landless. 100 households depend on share cropping for a living. 382 families have BPL cards. About 30 landless families have been left out from the BPL lists. 275 persons are getting pension. The village has about 2291 acres of land. The average land holding is about a hectare per family. Canal irrigation is not available. The farmers of the village raise only one paddy crop in a year. Some of them also raise Rabi crops like *mung* and *biri*. Some of the farmers preserve seeds. Others purchase seed from PACS as well as private dealers. Seeds marketed by the government usually arrive late. Most farmers have maintained ploughs and bullocks for tilling their land. Mechanization is slow. Fertilizers are marketed by private dealers. PACS too sells fertilizers. They are usually late in arriving in the market. Wages for agricultural labourers range from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 150/- for men and Rs. 80/- to Rs. 90/- for women. The villagers did not have any major complaint regarding the working of the NREGS except that wages are low and are paid late. 50 youths from the village have migrated to Tamilnadu in search of work. Middlemen entice them with payment of advance. Sharecroppers and landless labourers do not have access to institutional credit. Private money lenders and micro financiers charge heavy rates of interest ranging between 5 to 12% per month. SKS, BISWA, ASMITA, L&T and SPANDAN are some of the micro credit organisations, active in the area. Farmers have to pawn their gold and BPL cards for obtaining loans from them.

Small farmers and sharecroppers usually sell their paddy to middlemen to whom they hand over the FICs. Last year they sold paddy at the rate of Rs.

870 to Rs. 880 per qtl. *Mal* paddy (autumn crop) was sold even cheaper that is at the rate of Rs. 700/-- for quintal. At the Mandi, the miller's representative has the last word regarding weight and quality of paddy brought there for sale by the farmers. Most market yards do not have the wherewithal, required for the purpose. The post of the secretary of the local Society is lying vacant. The farmers committee, the villagers complained, has been arbitrarily constituted. The committee, in connivance of the Miller is short measuring their paddy. The committee, they complained comprises of two touts and the society's peon.

The village is largely populated by weavers. Health Insurance of weavers has been linked to nursing homes many of which refuse to treat them. Threads are being sold to them at a price much higher than the MRP. The supplies do not carry any price tag. They have to sell their products to *saukars*.

Some villagers keep cows. Omfed is paying them only about Rs. 14/16 per litre of milk.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/450			60 kg/3200
Seed Treating Chemical	75 gm/50			100 gm/100
Farm Yard Manure	1 MT/1100			1 MT/1100
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)/DAP Urea	50 kg/1260 50 kg/300			Iffco 50 kg/1165
P (SSP)				
K (MOP)	25 kg/420			
Plant Protection Measures	1600			0.5 lt./450
Irrigation	-			-
Bullock labour (Days)	2000			1000
Human labour (Days)	60 nos./9000			35 nos./3500
Cost of production	16180			10515
Yield in Qtl.	18.75 Q./ 23400			3.5 Q./15750
Profit	7220			5235

vi. Cost of cultivation of paddy in departmental farm

A statement showing the per hectare input cost, yield and profit prepared by the Deputy Director Agriculture, who accompanied me during my field visits is reproduced below;

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Quantity required	Cost
1	Seed	60 kg.	2574
2	Manure, Green Manuring & Biofertilizer 80:40:40		1200
3	Fertilizer 80:40:40 & Micronutrient		4120
4	Plant Protection		2000
5	Need control		600
6	Land preparation & Threshing etc with tractor		1898
7	Human labourer	200	18500
8	Registration & certification		860
9	Cost of seed treatment		1605
10	Others		700
Total cost of cultivation			34060
11	Return	35 Qtl.(rice)	60330
12	Net return		26270

vii. Sarkanda Area Health Centre

No regular MO has been posted to the Area Hospital. A retired doctor Dr. Narayan Acharya, has been contractually engaged.

One pharmacist, one ANM and one attendant have however been provided. The Health Centre has no bed. Nor does it have any labour room. On the date of my visit, only 19 patients came to the outdoor. The previous day 16 patients were given treatment in the outdoor. Common cold, BP, Anemia, Intestinal Worms, Vitamin deficits and such other minor complaints could be addressed by the Health Centre.

This hospital was established in the year 1961. As confirmed by the incumbent CDMO of the district (who was once the MO in charge of this PHC), there was a time when 200 odd patients were treated daily in the outdoor of this Health Centre.

viii. State of Health care services and school education

Against a sanctioned strength of 137 MOs for the district, (including specialists), only 89 are in position. 13 of the 41 posts of staff nurse, 44 of the 145 posts of HW (M) and 40 of the 93 posts of MPHS (M)/MPHS (F)/LHV are lying vacant. 25 PHCs are running without any MO. 2 PHCs

exist on paper only. 10 PHCs do not have any labour room. Most of the available labour rooms are in bad state of repairs. None of the PHCs has any OT. 83 of the 204 sanctioned Health Sub Centres do not have any accommodation. 1 CHCs and 27 PHCs have no residential quarters either for the MOs or for the Paramedical staff.

73 primary schools in the district are running with one teacher each.

ix. In the statement tabled by the hon'ble minister in the floor of the Assembly, four suicide deaths, reported from Bargarh during the year 2009-10 were listed. No information on the circumstances of these deaths was furnished in the statement. It appears that unlike in other districts, enquiries by revenue officers were not held in these cases.

In course of my visit to Bargarh, I had requested the Collector to furnish copies of the enquiry reports on the circumstances of suicides by farmers reported from the district in the relevant period. The Collector furnished copies of enquiry reports in 11 cases. None of these related to the four cases listed in the hon'ble minister's statement. On the other hand, six of the 11 suicides, enquiry reports in respect of which are available, were reported in the year 2010-11, but did not figure in the minister's statement tabled in the Assembly.

The rest five suicides relate to financial year 2011-12. The circumstances of the eleven cases, as discussed in the joint reports are as follows;

a. Chudamani Sahoo

Village – Keseipalli, PS – Bhatli

Dist – Bargarh

Chudamani Sahoo had 1.50 acres of agricultural land. He was supporting a family of six from the income from his land supplemented by wages earned by him as a daily labourer. On 12.10.2010 at about 1500 hrs, Chudamani took pesticides and was rushed to the hospital where he died at 1750 hrs. As appears from the joint report submitted by the sub collector Bargarh, the DAO Bhatli and ADMO Bargarh, the victim had taken a loan of Rs. 10,000/- from one SHG and another Rs. 10,000/- from a private financier (Micro Finance). In its report, the committee held that there was no instance of crop loss in the village but have conceded that **“the weekly recovery of SHG loans was a burden to his psychology”** and had concluded that **“he might have committed suicide due to domestic conflict and financial stress”**. NHRC has taken cognizance of this matter in case file no. 1703/18/17/2010/OC.

b. Balaram Sahu, age – 39 years, s/o – Abdhut Sahu
Village – Barahagoda
Dist – Bargarh

Balram Sahu committed suicide by taking poison on 22.08.2010. In their joint report, the Addl. Sub Collector Bargarh and DAO Bargarh mentioned that Balaram and his brother were living in a joint family, which had 8 members. Balaram was cultivating 12 acres of land of which 9 acres was paddy land and 3 acres was upland where he was growing vegetables. The land belonged to a man from Ranchi, Jharkhand. If the report is to be believed, the victim had no loan outstanding against him.

c. Suru Bariha, aged – 25 years, s/o – Chandra Bariha
Village – Saidunguripali, PS-Gaisilet
Dist – Bargarh

Suru Bariha committed suicide by consuming poison in the night of 21.08.2010. Suru was married about 5 years back and was staying close to his father-in-law's house in Gourenmunda. Prior to his marriage, he was working as a migrant labour in Andhra Pradesh. Since his marriage, he had been cultivating 4.29 acres of land as a sharecropper. The land in question partly belonged to his father-in-law and partly to other villagers. Prior to his death, he had revealed to his father-in-law that he had consumed poison, **as he was not able to manage the finance of his family.** In the joint report submitted by sub collector Padampur, Tahasildar Gaisilet and the DAO, it has been mentioned that they had visited Gourenmunda on 24.08.2010 and had inspected standing crops (paddy and tomato) in the fields raised by the victim and had found the tomato plants to be in 'lightly dry condition'. They have further observed that both the paddy and tomato crops "may be damaged if there is no rainfall within 2/3 days". From their report, it would further appear that Suru Bariha had borrowed Rs. 16,000/- from fellow villagers. While claiming that none of the creditors had put pressure on the subject for repayment, the enquiry committee has also observed that there was no report of any domestic discord.

d. Kalia @ Sukru Bariha
Village – Tenganapali
PS – Gaisilet
Dist – Bargarh

On 22.09.2010, Kalia Bariha committed suicide by taking poison. A committee, comprising of Tahasildar Gaisilet, the Agricultural Overseer and the local Revenue Inspector had enquired into the circumstances leading to

the suicide and had submitted a report. The family of Kalia Bariha had six members including himself, his parents and three unmarried brothers. The family had some land. Kalia was also cultivating about 3 acres of land as a sharecropper.

From the joint report, it would appear that he had taken Rs. 30,000/- as loan from private persons of the locality. The committee has also found that **"All the planted paddy are in dry condition due to shortage of rainfall"**. The Collector however had held that "it cannot be concluded that the discouraging crop yield has prompted Late Kalia Bariha to commit suicide".

e. Ashok Khatua s/o Dhabaleswar Khatua
Village – Dhirpur, PS – Barpali
Dist – Bargarh

Ashok Khatua had inherited 3.5 acres of land. Besides, he was cultivating 2 acres of additional land as a sharecropper. Ashok Khatua committed suicide on 28.12.2010. His family consisted of himself, his wife, one daughter and a son.

From the enquiry report received from the committee of officers comprising of the local Tahasildar, the District Agriculture Officer, the BDO and the Inspector in charge Barpali PS, it would appear that Ashok Khatua **"was in mental tension probably due to unseasonal rain and was worried about the marriage of his son and daughter as well as the repayment of the private loan"**.

Ashok Khatua had taken a loan of Rs. 20,000/- from SCS Barpali and a private loan of Rs. 50,000/- from Sri Thabira Behera, one of his relatives. As further mentioned in the report, Ashok was "borrowing and repaying such loans for cultivation from the above person since last 2 to 3 years".

The committee however concluded that crop loss suffered by Ashok was not substantial and therefore the motive behind the suicide may be something other than crop loss or financial problems.

It may be mentioned that Sujit Khatua the son of Ashok, who was a teacher by profession also committed suicide the same day, apparently unable to bear the suicidal death of his father.

f. Shiba Bhoi s/o – Panik Bhoi
Village – Gopeipali, PS – Barpali
Dist – Bargarh

Shiba Bhoi committed suicide on 28.12.2010 by taking poison. Shiba had 0.91 acres of ancestral land and was also cultivating 2 acres of land as a

sharecropper. According to the report filed by the local Tahasildar, he suffered crop loss in respect of one acre of land due to unseasonal rain for which his wife was paid Rs. 2400/- as compensation on 22.06.2011 i.e. six months after the suicidal death of Shiba. As reported by the Collector, the deceased was not burdened with any loan. NHRC had taken cognizance of this case and had forwarded the same to the Orissa Human Rights Commission for disposal. OHRC closed this case based on the Collector's report that "steps had been taken for sanction of widow pension and a housing under the Mo Kudia scheme in favour of the wife of the deceased".

g. Bikal Garia s/o - Iswar Garia

Village - Haldipali

Dist - Bargarh

Bikal Garia committed suicide by consuming poison on 17.04.2011. He is survived by his wife, three minor children, parents and three younger brothers of whom one is married. All of them were living jointly under the same roof. The deceased was cultivating about Ac. 0.78 of land, which is the share of his father in his ancestral property. He also cultivated 7 acres of land as a sharecropper. According to the Collector's report, **"he had borrowed heavily from friends and acquaintances as well as from one micro credit organisation"**. According to his wife the loan outstanding against him was anything between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 70,000/-.

It is further reported that he used to consume alcoholic drinks over which there were frequent quarrels between the husband and wife. On the date of the incident, he had another round of quarrel with his wife following which he consumed pesticides. Based on the joint enquiry report, the Collector had held that death of Bikal was not related to crop loss or debt burden.

The Collector also furnished copies of his reports on the circumstances of four other suicidal deaths reported from the district during the financial year 2011-12.

h. Uttam Majhi s/o - Late Shiba Majhi

Village - Khutapali

Dist - Bargarh

Uttam Majhi committed suicide on 25.08.2011 by taking poison. He is survived by his wife, mother, stepmother and a minor daughter. Uttam was cultivating about 11 acres of agriculture land. He had incurred a loan of Rs. 56,528/- but had Rs. 2,88,869/- as cash balance in his savings bank account. Orissa Human Rights Commission had taken cognizance of the case and had closed the same based on a report from the Collector that

7) "the deceased was in the habit of consuming liquor regularly which was disturbing domestic peace and that on the fateful day Uttam had a quarrel with his wife following which he consumed poison in a fit of rage".

i. Dhanurjay Pradhan s/o – Late Giridhari Pradhan

Village – Sarla

Dist – Bargarh

Dhanurjay committed suicide by consuming poison on 24.07.2011. He is survived by wife Sebati (30), and daughters Monalisa (5) and Nivedita (2). The joint enquiry report submitted by the Tahasildar and the Asst. Agriculture Officer reveals that Dhanurjay was regularly cultivating about 5 acres of irrigated land and growing paddy and vegetables on the same. He had sold 185 bags of paddy in between 20.05.2011 and 03.06.2011. According to a statement filed with the report, he was entitled to get Rs. 1,38,650/- towards the price of the above paddy from PACS, which led to the committee to believe that he had not suffered any crop loss in the Rabi season. According to the report, a loan of Rs. 43,032/- was outstanding against the family at the time of his death.

The report is silent about the mode and time of payment of the amount to the subject. It is also not explained what did the subject do with the money and why he couldn't repay his outstanding loan out of the sale proceeds of the paddy.

j. Dayanidhi Bhoi, s/o – Pitambar Bhoi

Village – Barhakata, PS-Atabira

Dist – Bargarh

Dayanidhi committed suicide on 23.08.2011. From the Collector's report, it would appear that Dayanidhi was landless. His father Pitambar was illegally occupying 1.70 acres of Gochar land. Dayanidhi was however cultivating 2 acres of land as a sharecropper. According to the Collector, paddy crop in the victim's village was not damaged due to unseasonal rain in 2010. In his report, the Collector has held that "it cannot be concluded that the discouraging crop yield has prompted him to commit suicide".

k. Meera Bhoi w/o – Pingal Bhoi

Village – Jatla, PS – Sohela

Dist- Bargarh

Meera Bhoi committed suicide by consuming poison on 17.04.2011. She is survived by her husband, two sons and three daughters. As reported by the Collector, Pingal has inherited 2.74 acres of land. He was provided with input subsidies amounting to Rs. 2000/- for loss of crop in 2010. In his report, the Collector has held that "it cannot be concluded that the

discouraging crop yield has prompted him to commit suicide". It has not been clarified if any loan was outstanding against the subject at the time of her death.

E. District Mayurbhanj:

i. Village Gohira

Of the 106 households of this village, 95 are listed as BPL. As claimed by the villagers 35 of these households are landless and about 15 are homestead less. The local Tahasildar however confirmed that there are 6 landless and 6 homestead less households in this village. About 40 households depend on sharecropping for their livelihood. They bear the entire cost of inputs and share one third of the produce with the landlord. The six homestead less families are living in huts raised on forest land. Only one of them belongs to ST community and could be settled on the encroached land. The district administration should find homestead land for the rest of them. This village suffered crop loss due to untimely rain in December 2010. The local revenue authorities have made some efforts to identify the actual cultivators. Many of the sharecroppers received compensation. In some cases however, compensations have been paid to the landowners. In either case, the compensation was shared between the landlords and the sharecroppers by mutual consent. 80% of their land receive irrigation water for two paddy crops. About 20 acres of land towards the tail end of the canals remains uncovered. They had serious complaints against the local Pani Panchayats.

Crop loan from LAMPCS is available only to landowners. Individual sharecroppers are not entitled to get loan. No Joint Liability Group has been constituted by sharecroppers for availing loan. LAMPCS gives loan to the extent of Rs. 6000/- per acre. Those paying back the loan in time have to pay annual interest @ 2% of the principal amount. A few sharecroppers have taken loan on the name of their landlords. One Sri Dinabandhu Panda complained that though he had repaid his loan in time he was charged interest @ 5%. While taking loan, they have to deposit Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 1000/- as share money on which they are not being paid any dividend. Earlier they were being compelled to pay insurance premium, which has since been discontinued as their claims were hardly being honoured. In any case, they were getting less than Rs. 100/- as insurance claim against an acre of land. A few of the farmers preserve seeds for future seasons. Most purchase certified seeds from LAMPCS. Subsidized pesticides issued by the DAO, is less than the requirement. They have to purchase the balance requirement from private dealers at higher prices.

Some of the farmers maintain bullocks and ploughs. Others use power tillers. Organic manure is generated in some households. Price of chemical fertilizer has sky rocketed in recent years. Wage for agricultural labour varies between Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- in the peak time. Wages are the same for male and female worker. 15/20 youths from the village have migrated outside the state in search of work. There is not much work under the NREGS. Input cost for one acre of paddy crop is around Rs. 13,000/-. Per acre, productivity is about 15 quintals. They find it difficult to market their produce. The nearest LAMPCS is 13 km away. LAMPCS deducts up to 6 kg per quintal of paddy delivered by the farmers citing poor quality. Besides, they have to wait for 15 to 30 days for getting cheques against their consignments. To avoid these troubles they prefer to sell their paddy @ Rs. 850/- to Rs. 900/- per quintal to middlemen. The lone tube well of the village is lying out of order. There is no Anganwadi in the village. The nearest Anganwadi is 3 km away. In fact, there is only one anganwadi for four villages i.e. Gohira, Mahulbani, Gutubani and Karpada. SNP is supplied to children and expectant and nursing mothers at their homes. There was no complaint regarding the supply of BPL/AAY rice.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy				Mung/Biri		Groundnut	
	Kharif		Rabi					
	Qnty.	Cost (in Rs.)	Qnty.	Cost (in Rs.)	Qnty.	Cost (in Rs.)	Qnty.	Cost (in Rs.)
Seed (24 kg)	24	288						
Seed Treating Chemical	30	35						
Farm Yard Manure (in Ton)	10	480						
Fertilizer (in kg)	-	-						
N (Urea) (in Kg.)	70	398						
P (SSP) (in Kg.)	100	600						
K (MOP) (in Kg.)	27	470						
Plant Protection Measures	-	200						
Irrigation	-	-						
Bullock labour (Days)	3 BD	900						
Human labour (Days)	76 MD	9576						
Cost of production	-	12947						
Yield in Qtl.	15 Q. @ Rs. 900/- per kg.	13500						
Profit	-	553						

ii. Anganwadi Pedagadi (Harijan Sahi)

Of the 14 children (5 boys and 9 girls) enrolled in the Anganwadi, 12 were present on the date of my visit. The Anganwadi is functioning from a dilapidated community hall raised by the villagers themselves. The building is quite unsafe and may collapse any day. The local Tahasildar informed that he has allocated govt. land for the construction of a proper building for the Anganwadi. AWW (Minati Panda) and her helper Ramani Bag have received their remuneration up to September 2012. They however have the required fund to continue with the supply of meal and tiffin to the children.

iii. Anganwadi Pedabadi

Of the 13 children (7 boys and 6 girls) enrolled in the Anganwadi, 11 were present on the date of my visit. The Anganwadi has its own building. Though wiring of the building has been completed, power connection is yet to be extended to the Anganwadi. The AWW and her helper receive their remuneration once in three months. They however have the required fund to provide meals and tiffin to the children.

iv. Sub Centre Pedabadi

The sub centre functions from a thatched house hired from one Prabhakar Sahoo. The local Tahasildar informed that land has since been allocated for construction of the Sub Centre building. The FHW posted to the Sub Centre commutes from Udala. The Sub Centre was found under lock and key on the date of my visit. The FHW had gone to village Machia for the BNDP Programme.

v. Pedagadi Ashram School

Hostel and classroom accommodations are inadequate. There are 6 class rooms for 7 classes. Three classrooms are under construction. There are only 25 cots for 40 boy boarders and 52 cots (23 of these are double deckers) for 140 girl boarders. There is not a single residential quarter for the teachers. Three of the 7 teachers commute from Udala. Two are locals. The two hostel superintendents share accommodation with the boarders in the barracks.

A stretch of deity land, in the name of goddess Vimeswari Thakurani, lies in between the school and the public road blocking free access to the school. The caretaker of the land is not permitting any construction over this land. Boarders receive monthly stipend from the government @ Rs. 650/- for girls and Rs. 620/- for boys.

vi. Interaction with villagers at the local panchayat office

I interacted with the villagers at Pedagadi GP. The grievances highlighted in course of the interaction are as follows;

- a. From the amount sanctioned to them as agricultural loan insurance premiums are being compulsorily deducted, though their claims for crop loss is not being entertained.
- b. The nearest LAMPCS outlet is 20 km away. Besides LAMPCS is deducting 5 to 10 kgs from every quintal of paddy delivered by the farmers for the purpose of computing the amount to be paid to them. Most villagers are selling their paddy at Rs. 900/- to Rs. 920/- per quintal to middlemen and handing over their FICs to them. The middlemen in turn are selling the paddy at the LAMPCS outlet at the MSP. The profit is being shared by them with LAMPCS employees.
- c. Fertilizers are being sold in the black market at prices higher than the MRP.
- d. About 100 poor families have been left out of the PDS net.
- e. Many eligible persons are awaiting indefinitely for pension.
- f. Canal water is not reaching the land in the tail end.
- g. Mosquito nets have not been issued to the beneficiaries of this GP.

In course of my visits to Pedagadi, it came to my notice that one Sri Chita Ranjan Naik, son of Sri Iswar Chandra Naik, village Pedagadi was collecting paddy from farmers from Pedagadi village for transporting the same to West Bengal in a truck bearing no. OR 11K 9731. The concerned farmers claimed that they are compelled to sell paddy to middle men @ Rs. 900/- a quintal, as they are finding it extremely difficult (due to various procedural hassles) to sell their produce to the procurement agencies of the government.

vii. Kaptipada CHC

Of the 16 beds sanctioned for the CHC, 10 were occupied on the date of my visit. There is no provision for segregating patients. Male and female patients including those suffering from infectious diseases have been kept in the same wards due to lack of adequate accommodation. 40 outdoor patients had been attended to by 1200 hrs. Malaria, Diarrhoea, Common Cold are the common complaint of the patients. Last year 109 TB patients have been treated in this CHC. There are only 2 residential quarters for the MOs and the paramedical staff. There is no ambulance. Two MHUs function in the jurisdiction of this CHC. There are two Janani Express

vehicles. One Bolero jeep is available for administrative duties. There is no X-ray machine. Nor there is any OT. The old OT has been abandoned. The CHC does not have any boundary wall. One Mahendra Nath Prusty complained that patients are asked to bring bed sheets from their homes for use. A number of patients and their relatives (Mahendra Patra, Madhusudan Naik, Jada Sada etc.) complained that though they have RSBY cards they are not being supplied free medicine on the plea that the net is down for the last three days. I was shocked to learn that the Insurance Company has no compulsion for payment of their dues in arrears even after the restoration of connectivity.

viii. Village Bedhi, GP – Deoli, Block – Suliapada

Of the 148 households of the village, 25 belong to ST communities. Out of them 22 families are landless. They do not even have homestead land. 50% of the households depend on sharecropping for their livelihood. The sharecroppers bear all the input cost but get only 50% of the produce as their share. Compensation for crop loss was paid to the landowners. 135 families have BPL cards.

Canal irrigation is not available. There is no LI point. Farm ponds get dry in winter. The farmers depend on rainwater. Some farmers (10/15) maintain bullocks and ploughs. Availability of organic manure has depleted due to fall in cattle population. They are increasingly depending on chemical fertilizers, which they have to purchase from the open market. Price of fertilizers sold at the following rates during the Kharif season. DAP – Rs. 28/- a kg, Potash – Rs. 20/- a kg and Urea – Rs. 8/- a kg.

Very few of them keep indigenous seeds. Certified seeds are marketed by LAMPCS at subsidized rates. Some complained that the seeds contain stone chips. The nearest LAMPCS outlet is 12 km away. Subsidized pesticides are not available and they have to purchase pesticides at the market rate.

Wage for agricultural labour is Rs. 100/- for men and Rs. 50/- per women plus one meal. 25/30 youths from the village have migrated to other state in search of work. Most villagers make 'Sabaighas' ropes for supplementing their income. Paddy produced in their land is hardly enough for their consumption requirement.

Loan from LAMPCS is available only to landowners. No JLG has been constituted by sharecroppers for availing loan. There is a school with five classes and two teachers. There are three tube wells in the village. There is a PHC in Deoli, which is not functional. They have to go to Baripada for treatment. NREGA work was last available in the year 2010-11. Those

having BPL lines have to pay exorbitant bills. At times they have to pay Rs. 500/- per-month.

At my request, the villagers prepared a statement showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. The statement is reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/420			
Seed Treating Chemical	30 gm/40			
Farm Yard Manure	15 QH/750			
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	60 kg/360			
P (SSP)	80 kg/480			
K (MOP)	25 kg/450			
Plant Protection Measures	200			
Irrigation	-			
Bullock labour (Days)	3 nos./600			
Human labour (Days)	66 nos./7920			
Cost of production	11220			
Yield in Qtl.	12.00 Q./ 12000			
Profit	780			

ix. Anganwadi, Bedhi

The Anganwadi is functioning from the verandah of the local primary school. There is a proposal for the construction of a proper Anganwadi building. Of the 28 enrolled children, 22 were present on the date of my visit. The Anganwadi workers (Anjana Deo and Minati Dhar) have not received their remuneration after July 2012. The daily scale of Rs. 3.50 per child for providing them meals and tiffin is considered inadequate. A piece of egg sells at Rs. 5/- in the area. Oil costs more than Rs. 100/- per litre and Dal about Rs. 80/- a kg, whereas they are required to provide an egg once a week to the children within the overall rate of Rs. 3.50. Govt. pays Rs. 80/- for litre of oil and Rs. 70/- for a kg of Dal.

I visited Bedhi *Bhakta Sahi*. The Bhaktas belong to Primitive Tribal Groups. All of them are landless and homestead less. They have raised houses and huts on forest land. All of them have however been provided with BPL cards.

An open well and a tube well have been provided to their colony. The tube well is lying out of order for over a year. The ring well gets dry in winter. 10/12, SC families also stay nearby, in forest land which fall under Badsole revenue village. There is no tube well in their colony. The only

available well gets dry in summer. They have not got any patta on the forest land under occupation by them. It does not appear that they have occupied the land in question for more than 75 years prior to 2005.

x. Deoli PHC (New)

The PHC has a sanctioned strength of one MO, one Ayush Doctor, one Pharmacist, one Attendant and one sweeper.

There are two residential quarters, one for the MO and the other for the Pharmacist. Another quarter (for the attendant) is under construction. There are no beds. Nor is there any OT or Laboratory. Before 2007, expectant mothers were being admitted for institutional deliveries. Following audit observations that the hospital does not have basic facilities for the purpose, this has been discontinued. The PHC does not have any ambulance. The MO of this PHC is doubling as In-charge of Kustha CHC. The villagers complained that he visits the PHC only twice a week.

On the date of my visit, only 7 patients had reported at the outdoor. Three of them were attended by the Ayush Doctor. On the previous day, 16 such patients were treated, of whom 10 were treated by the Ayush Doctor.

Villagers complained that earlier MOs were residing in their earmarked quarters, but for the last 10 years, no MO stays there.

Janani Express and MHUs are functional. Pipe water supply has not been extended to public institutions like hospital and schools. BPL electricity has not been provided to eligible families.

The Subarna Rekha Project site is close to the village. The local people claimed that due to sippage from the reservoir, their land and houses on the tail side of the dam are being affected. One Gopal Chandra Sahoo represented that he is one of the resident of the 12 villages, which were acquired by the government for the project, in the year 1992. At the time of their displacement they were promised that one member from each family will be given a job. He along with 24 others were engaged as NMRs under the project. Presently they receive Rs. 2500/- as their monthly salary. Despite repeated prayers, they are not being absorbed in permanent posts.

xi. Cost of cultivation of different crops/acre (Normal):

A statement showing the per hectare input cost, yield and profit-prepared by the Deputy Director Agriculture, who accompanied me during my field visits is reproduced below;

Item	HYV Paddy				Mung/Biri		Groundnut	
	Kharif		Rabi					
	Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)	Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)	Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)	Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)
Seed (24 kg)	24	288	24	288	10	485	70	3360
Seed Treating Chemical	30	35	50	35	25	20	140	100
Farm Yard Manure (in Ton)	10	480	10	480	2	100	100	480
Fertilizer (in kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N (Urea) (in Kg.)	70	398	70	398	17	95	17	95
P (SSP) (in Kg.)	100	600	100	600	100	600	100	600
K (MOP) (in Kg.)	27	470	27	470	27	470	27	470
Plant Protection Measures	-	479	-	700	-	300	-	500
Irrigation	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Bullock labour (Days)	3 BD	900	4 BD	1200	2	600	2	600
Human labour (Days)	76 MD	9576	70 MD	8820	30	3780	50	6300
Cost of production	-	12947	-	13491 or 13500	-	6450	-	13205 or 13000
Yield in Qtl.	17 Q.@ Rs. 900/- per Q.	15300	20	18000	300 @ Rs. 35/-kg.	10500	6.5 Q. @ Rs. 40/ per kg.	26000
Profit	-	2353	-	4500	-	4050 or 4000	-	13000

xii. State of health care services and school education

Of the 273 MOs sanctioned for the district, only 229 (including 17 engaged contractually) are in position. In the academic year 2010-11, as many as 1000 primary schools were running with one teacher each. The district project officer claimed that second teachers have since been provided to all such schools.

xiii. Sri Driver Hembram of this district, committed suicide by consuming poison on 06.11.2009. According to the report received from a committee headed by the sub collector, the total income of Driver Hembram from cultivation was around Rs. 6000/- a year and Rs. 17,000/- from wage labour. His share of ancestral land was about 8.3 acres of which he cultivated about 1.4 acres. The rest was cultivated by sharecroppers. The

land is not irrigated. From the land cultivated by him, he was getting an yield of approximately 5 qtls. per year. His annual income from all sources was Rs. 23,000/- that is less than Rs. 2000/- a month, with which he had to support himself, his wife and an unmarried daughter.

According to the report, Driver committed suicide as his wife delayed serving food to him, which had resulted in a quarrel. He had not taken any loan either from any financial institutions or private persons.

F. District Keonjhar:

i. Village Asanpat

Of the 447 households of this village, 405 families have been listed as BPL. 60 families are landless. About 15 are sharecroppers. 95% of the families belong to ST communities. 76 ST families have been provided pattas on forest land. The sharecroppers bear all expenses on input cost and keep 2/3rd of the produce. This village did not suffer crop loss in recent years. The area is not covered by surface irrigation. Neither is there any LI point. The villagers are totally dependent on rain water.

Credit is available to landowners only. LAMPCS retains their original pattas before granting loan. Insurance premiums are compulsorily deducted from the loan amount before its disbursal. Private money lenders from nearby villages lend money to sharecroppers and landless labourers at monthly interests which are as high as 10%. There is no bank nearby. No one keeps indigenous seeds. Farmers purchase certified seeds from LAMPCS at subsidized rate. These seeds can be replicated for three years only. Hybrid seeds are marketed by private dealers. These seeds are usable only for one crop.

Fertilizers are marketed mostly by private dealers. This season, DAP sold at Rs. 35/- a kg. Urea and Potash sold at Rs. 25/- a kg, which is higher than the approved rate.

There is no designated railhead in the district for the offloading of fertilizers. Nearest railheads are in Jajpur and Bhadrak districts. The local dealers are passing on the road transport cost to the farmers. Pesticides are available at subsidized rate from the AAO. Most villagers maintain ploughs and bullocks and use organic manure in their fields. Agricultural wage is Rs. 100/- per day. About 150 youths from the village have migrated to other states in search of work. NREGA work is being done by machines. The contractors keep their job cards, pass books, and for getting their signatures on the acquittance rolls, pay them one day's wage for a week.

The villagers have to sell their paddy to middlemen at Rs. 900/- per quintal.

There are five tube wells in the village. Water discharged by these wells is full of iron. Pipe water supply has been disrupted as NESCO has discontinued power supply.

There is a licensed liquor shop in the village. The residents are squandering their scanty income on alcohol. At times, they are facing accidents under drunkenness. 'Chau Dance', for which the area was once famous, is allegedly dying in the absence of state patronage.

ii. Asanpat PHC (New)

The Health Centre has a sanction for one MO, one AYUSH Doctor, one Pharmacist, one HWF, one Attendant and a sweeper.

The MO, Dr. Duryodhan Sahoo is posted in the PHC since 2003. He commutes from Keonjhar. The Ayush doctor was on leave. The villagers complained that the MO hardly visits the hospital. The two residential quarters in the Health Centre premises have not been occupied for years and have consequently been rendered unfit for use. There is no bed. The hospital has no arrangement for institutional deliveries. Only 10 patients had reported at the outdoor till midday on the date of my visit. On the previous day, 18 patients were treated. There is no laboratory. One ICT kit is available for testing blood for malaria. Most of these patients are from the nearby Kanyashram (a residential school for SC/ST students). The villagers complained that the MO charges Rs. 50/- for attesting documents. They further complained that the MO lives in Keonjhar. Patients have to consult him over telephone.

A large number of old men and women, disabled persons and widows have not been covered by pension schemes.

I visited *Dompada* SC colony in the village. 17 landless SC families were provided housing units under IAY about 20 years back. Of them three (Trilochan Behera, Govind Behera and Mahadev Behera) do not have BPL card. These 17 families have now multiplied to 27. They demanded that BPL cards be issued to all the 27 families. There is a tube well and one ring well in the colony. Water from these wells is full of iron. The colony is yet to be provided with BPL power. 5 of the residents are getting pension. The colony does not have access to the main road. The residents requested for a connecting road.



iii. Sarkari Abasika Balika Vidyalaya, Asanpata

The school has 274 students in its roll (from class VI to class X). All are boarders. 10 teachers are posted. There are three residential quarters for them. There are five classrooms. An additional room is under construction. I visited the school on Sunday, which is a meat day. No meat was however issued in the MDM. The Headmaster pleaded that on the request of children it was decided to serve meat on x-mas day, which was only two days away. Boarders have been provided with double decker cots to save space. This arrangement is inconvenient, besides being unsafe. The school depends on Asanpat PHC for treatment of the children. One tube well and one ring well are available in the school premises. Water is also lifted from the nearby river. Routine power cuts between 1830 hrs to 1930 hrs affects studies in the evening hours. Of the 50 students who appeared in the secondary examination in 2012, 48 have passed. Only 3 of them got first division. 31 got second division. The rest 14 were placed in the third division.

Sri Santosh Naik of this village committed suicide on 21.11.2009 by consuming poison. In their Joint Enquiry Report, BDO and Tahasildar, Champua had said that the subject had about 1.31 acre of ancestral land. On the fateful day at about 9 AM, he went to his land and returned home at about 10 AM. On reaching home, he became senseless and was shifted to Jhumpura CHC at about 1230 AM, where he was declared brought dead.

The wife of the subject Smt. Meena Naik was the president of Maa Biswa Mangala SHG. The SHG had taken a loan of Rs. 3,76,446/- (out of the total Rs. 3,85,000/- sanctioned to the group) for purchase of goats. The villagers claimed that out of this amount Meena Naik had received Rs. 35,000/- for purchase of goats. The receipt of Rs. 18,000/- was verified from the register maintained by the group. As per the joint report, the family did not suffer any crop loss, nor did it take any loan for the purpose of agriculture. It appears the villagers had complained that the Tahasildar had taken the signatures of the Sarpanch and a few villagers in a blank paper in support of the enquiry version. The Tahasildar has denied having done so. But along with the joint report, I found copy of another sheet, wherein the signatures of the Sarpanch and 8 villagers was taken. Not a word of the enquiry report was reflected in this sheet, which gives *some* credence to the complaint by the villagers.

iv. Village Sibnarayanpur, GP-Bancho

Of the 490 households of the village, 100 are landless. 200 families depend on share cropping for their livelihood. The average land holding of the villagers is less than one acre. Only 10 to 12 families possess more than 10 acres of land. 204 families receive BPL rice. 45 others are covered by AAY. 43 poor left out families have now been enlisted for the supply of BPL rice. 157 beneficiaries get pension under various schemes. About 20 families do not have homestead land.

The sharecroppers get only 50% of the produce even after bearing all the input costs. They also do not get any compensation for crop loss, which is paid to the landowners.

I went through a copy of the statement showing the input subsidies paid to farmers of Anandpur Sub Division who had suffered crop loss in the year 2010.

Columns 4 (Name of ROR holder) and column 5 (Relation with ROR holder) of the statement were found blank in all the 341 cases from which it is apparent that compensation was given to ROR holders only.

This year however, a few landlords have given the sharecroppers some assistance (up to Rs. 2000/- per acre) for meeting the increasing input costs.

Canals were laid 30 years back for supply of water from Hadagadh project. But they have remained dry even since. Neither is there any LI point. 30 to 40 shallow tube wells are there. But due to low voltage and irregular power supply, these are not effective.

Credit is available to landowners only. 4 JLGs have been formed by sharecroppers for the purpose of availing loan from societies. Kharif crop is insured. Rabi crop is not insured. Insurance premium is compulsorily deducted from the loan amount. So far, they have not received any relief from the Insurance companies. Loan from private money lenders are available at monthly interest of 4 to 5%. Micro Credit organisations like SKS and SPANDAN charge heavy interest, which often works out to 12% to 13% per month.

Many farmers keep bullocks and ploughs. There are 3 tractors and 20 power tillers in the village. Manure is in use. Seeds are partly preserved and partly purchased from PACS. Supply of chemical fertilizers was delayed this Kharif season. They had to purchase the same at prices higher than the MRP. Urea sold at Rs. 320/- for 50 kgs bag. Potash and DAP sold at Rs. 900/- at Rs. 1280/- a bag respectively. The nearest railhead for

offloading fertilizers is at Dhanmandal. Road transport cost is being passed on to the farmers.

Agricultural wage is Rs. 150/- for male and Rs. 130/- for female workers. About 100 youths from the village have migrated outside the state in search of work.

NREGA job cards are not with the beneficiaries. NREGA work was last available in the year 2011. Last year they had to sell their paddy @ Rs. 850/- per quintal. Autumn paddy for this year has also been sold @ Rs. 850/- per quintal. This village grows a variety of vegetables. But due to non-availability of cold storage, absence of an all weather road and marketing support they have to sell their produce at throw away prices. For example, they are selling cauliflower and cabbage @ Rs. 8/- per kg whereas in the towns they sell for Rs. 20/- a kg. They also complained that 250 acres of double crop land of their village remains waterlogged by a tributary of river Baitarani. The construction of a barrage across the canal may help in reclaiming the land. If the villagers are to be believed, they get power only for 20 days in a month. 204 BPL families have been enlisted as beneficiaries of the Rajiv Jyoti Yojana. But the Yojana is yet to be implemented.

At my request, two groups of villagers prepared two separate statements showing the per acre cost of production, yield and net income from different crops. These statements are reproduced below;

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Vegetables
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost		
Seed (24 kg)	30 kg/420			5500
Seed Treating Chemical				
Farm Yard Manure	2 tractor load/2600			4 tractor load/5200
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	60 kg/330			Urea 20 qtl./1200
P (SSP)	50 kg/1100			DAP-30 qtl./7500
K (MOP)	40 kg/720			Potash - 1 qtl./ 1800
Plant Protection Measures	1200			10000
Irrigation	2000			5000
Bullock labour (Days)/Tractor	1400			2500
Human labour (Days)	40 nos./6600			7500
Cost of production	16370			46200
Yield in Qtl.	20.00 Q./24000			124000
Profit	7630			77800

Item of expenditure	HYV Paddy		Mung/Biri	Ground Nut
	Kharif	Rabi		
	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost	Qty/Cost
Seed (24 kg) (own seeds)	30 kg/270			
Seed Treating Chemical	60 gm/35			
Farm Yard Manure	2 tractor load/2000			
Fertilizer (in kg)				
N (Urea)	50 kg/350			
P (SSP)/DAP	50 kg/1250			
K (MOP)	25 kg/450			
Plant Protection Measures	1 ltr/500			
Irrigation/DP set	2000			
Bullock labour (Days)/Power Tiller	1000			
Human labour (Days)	40 nos./6000			
Cost of production	13855			
Yield in Qtl.	14 Q./16800			
Profit	2945			

At the village, I interacted with the family members of deceased Keshab Sahoo who had committed suicide on 25.11.2009 allegedly under the burden of debt, which was compounded by crop loss.

Keshab's wife Sushila was in her father's place and not available for talk. Keshab Sahoo is survived by his wife, parents, two brothers and two sisters. Both the sisters are married. Younger brother Dilip Sahoo (22) is physically handicapped (Polio victim) and is in receipt of pension. He has read upto class VIII. The other brother Pradip Sahoo is about 15 years old. He had dropped out of school at class VII stage and is presently working in a workshop in Howrah. The share of Budhadev, the father of Keshab is about 8 decimal of ancestral land. He has two other brothers who have separated from him after the death of his son. Keshab himself was working in Kerala before his marriage. Keshab had married only about 6 months prior to the date he committed suicide. He had taken some hand loan for his marriage. The family has a BPL card (No. 888959) in the name of Budhadev. The Tahasildar had paid Rs. 5000/- to the family from Red Cross. The widow of Keshab, who is eminently eligible for the grant of NFBS, has not received any such assistance. Nor has the widow been given widow pension.

At the village, Sri Kalandi Khanda met me along with his disabled son Debendra Khanda who is suffering from mental retardation. He requires an operation for which Kalandi was praying for assistance.

I also interacted with members of Ma Mangala SHG. The SHG had 12 members. In the year 2006, the group had taken Rs. 3,60,000/- as loan from Bank of India and had purchased 12 cows. All the cows died but their claim for insurance money was not entertained. They are yet to repay Rs. 90,000/-. On my way back, I came across one Sri Sudam Sahoo s/o Late Nrupati Sahoo, five of whose 7 children are physically handicapped. Three of them have disabled certificate in support of 60 to 75% disability. Only one of them has been granted pension. All of them are suffering from Locomotion Impairment. The family has no BPL card. Nor has it been sanctioned any IAY unit.

v. Fakirpur CHC

Fakirpur PHC was upgraded to a CHC in 2010. Of the 4 MOs sanctioned for the CHC, only two are in position. One of them, Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Bal is posted here continuously since the year 1996. The lone pharmacist has been deputed to PHC (N) Nipania. Of the 6 beds, only one was occupied by a patient who had reported for institutional delivery. 23 patients had reported in the outdoor. On the previous day, there were 24 outdoor patients and 30 in the day before. Most of them were suffering from common cold/fever. Three private practitioners are doing business at the CHC Hqs.

There are 2 earmarked quarters for the MOs and 12 others for paramedical staff. 186 patients were treated for TB in the previous year. Test facilities available for TB, Haemoglobin.

Against a sanctioned strength of 198 MOs for the district, only 143 are in position.

vi. According to the statement placed in the table of the Assembly, by the hon'ble agriculture Minister 6 farmers from this district, committed suicide in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. I met the family members of two of these victims. The facts of these cases have already been discussed above.

The facts and circumstances of the remaining four cases as revealed in the Joint Enquiry reports are as follows;

a. Late Kanhu Hembram, s/o – Samai Hembram
Village -Tilagadia
GP-Balibarei, Block-Hatadihi
Dist-Keonjhar

Kanhu Hembram left his home on 17.11.2009 with a sickle for harvesting paddy but did not return till 20.11.2009. On 20.11.2009, he was found hanging from a tree, 2 km away from his village. Kanhu's first wife had died

leaving behind three sons and two daughters. His second wife has one son and one daughter. Kanhu had about one acre of land. He cultivated paddy in the said land and another 3 acre, which he cultivated as a sharecropper. Part of the paddy (Lalat variety) had been harvested. The rest (Swarna variety) was affected by moisture stress. According to the Deputy Director Agriculture, Kanhu had not availed any loan from financial institution.

b. Late Narendra Sahu, s/o – Late Sagar Sahu
Village – Tolankapada, GP - Haridapala
Block - Anandpur, PS-Ghasipura
Dist - Keonjhar

Narendra and his two brothers jointly held about one acre of land. They were also sharecroppers. Narendra had borrowed Rs. 8,275/- as Kharif loan and Rs. 4,700/- as Rabi loan in the year 2008-09 from the Service Co-operative Society and had not repaid the same. The report received from the DAO is silent about the cause of death. All that it reveals is that Narendra had visited his field on 21.11.2009. On 22.11.2009 morning, his wife found him lying dead in his room.

c. Bharat Ch. Roul, s/o – Late Bansidhar Roul
Village - Tampala, GP - Kaligaon
Block - Hatadihi, PS - Nandipada
Dist - Keonjhar

In his report, the DAO had mentioned that Bharat Rout had taken crop loan of Rs. 12,000/- and had also "borrowed some more loans from public for marriage of his elder daughter". He did not repay any of these loans till his death. He was suffering from leprosy and was not doing any physical work. His wife and two grown up daughters were cultivating the family land, which measured 1.90 acres. The DAO had concluded that "it is a family issue and he might be *having* some family problems with other members". In his report, the Sub Collector had however reported that ***"his poverty coupled with his indebtedness, caused due to marriage expenses for his daughter and above all his own predicament due to leprosy might have propelled him to commit suicide"***.

d. Biswambar Jena, s/o – Bhimsen Jena
Village - Salakania
Block - Hatadihi, PS - Nandipada
Dist - Keonjhar

In the joint report submitted by Tahasildar, Hatadihi and MO, CHC Salania, it has been held that the subject fell down in his paddy field while carrying a bundle of paddy on his shoulder. He was taken to the nearest

CHC. The pharmacist of the CHC ruled that the patient was brought dead. The body was cremated without PM. In the report, it has been confirmed that the subject had four and half acres of agricultural land and had taken Rs. 44,000/- loan from the Co-operative Society and had "planned to repay the loan after the harvesting season was over". His wife reportedly told the enquiring officers that the subject was suffering from chest pain for over a year and "was habituated with smoking". The committee had held that "the death of the subject was not suicidal".

vii. A statement prepared by the District Agriculture Officer showing the input cost and profit from one HA of paddy land is reproduced below;

Cost structure of transplanted paddy:

Sl. No.	Components	Unit/MD	Cost (Rs.)
A	Labour		
1	Tractor ploughing and puddling @ Rs. 400/hr	10 hrs	4000
2	Tractor for carrying and threshing @ Rs. 400/hr	4 hrs	1600
3	Cleaning field and bunds	5 MD	450
4	Application of compost & basal fertilizer	5 MD	450
5	Bullock ploughing for nursery @ Rs. 150/day	1 No	150
6	Sowing and nursery management	3 MD	270
7	Uprooting, washing, treatment, carry & transplanting	45 MD	4050
8	Hand weeding	15 MD	1350
9	Application of PP Chemicals and Weedicide	10 MD	900
10	Irrigation (need based)	8 MD	720
11	Application of fertilizers	2 MD	180
12	Cutting, bundling, loading and unloading	40 MD	3600
13	Bundling, loading and uploading straw	15 MD	1350
14	Threshing, winnowing, bagging and storing	30 MD	2700
	Sub Total		21770
B	Inputs		
1	Cost of Seeds @ Rs. 15/kg	60 kg	900
2	Cost of Manure @ Rs. 600/MT	5 MT	3000
3	Cost of Fertilizer		
	N @ Rs. 12.70 per kg	80 kg	1016
	P2 05 @ Rs. 37.50 per kg	40 kg	1500
	K2O @ Rs. 20.80 per kg	40 kg	832
4	Micronutrient		500
5	Cost of PP chemicals @ Rs. 400/application	4 Nos	1600
6	Weedicide @ Rs. 400/kg	1 kg	400
7	Irrigation charge @ Rs. 300/Irrigation	4 Nos.	1200
	Sub Total		10948
	Miscellaneous/Contingency @ 10%		3272

	Grand Total of cost		35990
	Projected Yield and income		
	Income from grain @ Rs. 1000 per quintal	50 Q./ha	50000
	Income from straw @ Rs. 100 per quintal	60 Q./ha	6000
	Total Income		56000
	Net Income		20010

viii. Of the 198 sanctioned posts of MOs in the district, only 143 (including 9 contractually engaged) are posted. Of them 4 are on long leave and 2 are under suspension.

Damodar Sarangi
DAMODAR SARANGI

Government of Orissa
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

No. 2511/CSR&DM, Date 15th January, 2011RESOLUTION

Sub : Administration of Input Subsidy to farmers on account of crop loss due to unseasonal heavy rains caused by cyclonic depression in December, 2010.

There has been widespread and extensive damage to the standing and the harvested crops due to unseasonal and heavy rains caused by cyclonic depression in the State in December, 2010. The severe loss of crops has badly affected the farmers.

After careful consideration, Government have been pleased to formulate the following modalities for disbursement of input subsidy to the farmers -

1. Farmers sustaining crop loss of 50% and more due to unseasonal and heavy rains due to cyclonic depression in December, 2010 in the affected villages are entitled to input subsidy as per CRF norm applicable from time to time.
2. The Collector of the District shall remain in over all charge of administration of input subsidy in the district. He/She shall supervise and ensure proper disbursement of input subsidy. He/She shall be assisted by officials of Revenue Department, Deputy Director of Agriculture/District Agriculture Officer concerned and such other officers as may be required.
3. Assessment of the area sustaining crop loss of 50% and above would be done revenue village wise as per the format given at Annexure - 1.

The concerned field officials of Revenue Department along with any other Officer authorized by the Collector shall assess the area and extent of crop loss through field verification.

5. Village is the unit for assessment of crop loss i.e. if 50% of the area under the crop in a village has sustained 50% or more loss, then the entire area under the crop in that village shall be eligible for subsidy.
6. The input subsidy and the ex-gratia assistance shall be paid to the actual cultivators. The identification of actual cultivators will be made after conducting local enquiries and field verification in such manner as may be decided by the Collector of the district concerned. Draft list of affected farmers will be prepared by the field Revenue officials/ officers appointed by the Collector, after field visit and verification. The JAO/AAO/Horticulture Officer/ Tahasildar/Additional Tahasildar will check a minimum of 25% cases and DAO/any other officer designated by the Collector shall check a minimum of 5% of the cases. Engagement of officers of Agriculture Department should be made in such a way as not to affect their work for Rabi.
7. The list of affected farmers shall be jointly certified by the concerned field Revenue official and other officers designated by the Collector and shall be counter-signed by the concerned DAO and Tahasildar.
8. At the District level, the list should be jointly certified by the DAO/DDA/DDH and concerned District Collector.
9. Entitlement of individual farmers shall be calculated @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare for unirrigated land and Rs. 4000/- per hectare for irrigated land and @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare for

perennial crops. Besides, an ex-gratia assistance @ Rs. 2000/-hectare shall be provided to the eligible farmers.

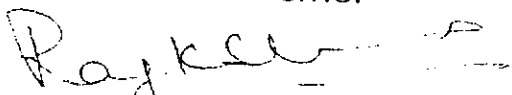
This will be over and above the agricultural input subsidy under the C.R.F. The minimum entitlement of a farmer shall not be less than Rs. 1000/-. The amount admissible from CRF norms and the amount payable as ex-gratia will be shown and accounted for separately. It may be noted that the minimum entitlement of a farmer under CRF is Rs. 250/- and thus the balance minimum entitlement would be payable as ex-gratia assistance.

10. In case of loanee farmers, the amount due to him shall be credited to his/her loan account in the concerned Bank/Cooperative Society. The farmer/the Cooperative Society shall provide the Account Number. In case of non-loanee farmers, the amount shall be paid through A/C Payee Cheques.
11. The funds shall be placed at the disposal of the concerned Tahasildar who will be responsible for proper disbursement under acknowledgement.
12. The payment to the farmers shall be made by the designated officer at G.P. Headquarters under suitable security arrangement to be arranged by Collector. The local PRI Representative shall identify the payee.
13. The input subsidy would be paid to the actual cultivator as decided after enquiry/verification or to any other person authorized by him in writing duly attested by local PRI Representative.
14. The Tahasildar or the other officer concerned as the case may be, shall submit M.P.R. and Utilization Certificate to the Collector (with copy to DDA/DDH) who in turn will

submit the consolidated, Monthly Expenditure Statement and Utilization Certificate to the SRC under intimation to Agriculture Department.

15. The Tahasildars/DDA/DDH/DAO/ADAO/Horticulturist shall periodically intimate progress to the Collector.
16. The requirement of funds may be calculated at the District level by the Collector basing on the field verification. The assessment report shall be submitted by Collector to the SRC and the Agriculture Department.
17. The District Collector shall closely monitor and supervise the work of officers assigned with the task of distribution of subsidy.
18. SRC will place the funds with Collectors under intimation to Agriculture/R&DM Department.
19. These instructions are in supercession of the instructions issued in Resolution No. 4177/Ag dt. 7.2.2008 in so far as these relate to disbursement of input subsidy to farmers who have sustained crop loss due to the unseasonal and heavy rains caused by the cyclonic depression in December, 2010 in the affected villages.

By order of the Governor


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government
Revenue & Disaster Management Department

Memo No. 2512/CSR&DM, Dated 15th January, 2011

Copy forwarded to Director, Printing, Stationary and Publication, Orissa, Cuttack for information and necessary action. He is requested to publish the Resolution in the next issue of Orissa Gazette and supply 50 (Fifty) copies to the Department.


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Memo No. 2513/CSR&DM, Dated 15th January, 2011

Copy to P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister for kind information of Hon'ble Chief Minister.


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Memo No. 2514/CSR&DM, Dated 15th January, 2011

Copy forwarded to P.S. to Minister, Revenue & D.M./P.S. to Minister, Agriculture for kind information of Minister, Revenue & D.M./Minister, Agriculture.


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government


Memo No. 2515/CSR&DM, Dated 15th January, 2011

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E), Orissa, Bhubaneswar for information and necessary action.


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Memo No. 2516/CSR&DM, Dated 15th January, 2011

Copy forwarded to all Departments of Government/All Heads of Department for information & necessary action.


Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

**GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

RESOLUTION

No. 1742/3 /RSDM

Dated, Bhubaneswar, the 25th February, 2012

Sub: Revision of Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010-2015.

Whereas the Odisha Relief Code lays down various provisions for taking up preparedness, relief, rehabilitation and restoration measures for management of different natural as well as manmade disasters; and

Whereas based on consideration of the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural disasters for the period 2010-2015 and the report of the Expert Group set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India has approved the revised list of Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of identified natural calamities such as Flood, Cyclone, Drought, Fire, Hail storm, Land Slide, Earthquake, Tsunami, Cloud Burst, Avalanche and Pest Attack, and

Whereas the said revised list of Items and Norms of assistance from the SDRF and NDRF has been communicated to the State Governments vide Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India letter No 32-7/2011 NDMA dated 16th January 2012.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of paragraph 1(2) of Odisha Relief Code, it is hereby ordered that notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, the revised list of Items and Norms of assistance from the SDRF and NDRF as approved by the Government of India shall be applicable with effect from 15th January 2012 i.e. the date from which the said revised Items and Norms has been given effect to by the Government of India, for financial assistance/ expenditure on immediate relief & restoration of damaged infrastructure in the wake of identified natural calamities and procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipment including communication equipment for response to disasters. Changes in these Items/Norms in future, if any, made by the Government of India shall be applicable automatically from the date the same is given effect to by the Government of India.

ORDER

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the next issue of Odisha Gazette.

By order of the Governor

Copy along with copy of the norms forwarded to the Secretary of Home Affairs in last letter NO. 272/11 NDMT dated 18.12.2011 forwarded to the Director Printing, Stationery and Publication Odisha, Cuttack for publication in Odisha Gazette and supply 100 copies to Revenue & D.M. Department.

Memo No. 78/15 R&DM, dt. 25.2.2012 Special Secretary to Government

Copy along with copy of the norms forwarded to All Departments/All Heads of Department/Member, Board of Revenue, Odisha, Cuttack/Director General, Gopabandha Academy, Bhubaneswar/Commissioner, B.R.C., Odisha, Bhubaneswar/Inspector, O.S.B.D., Bhubaneswar/Revenue Divisional Commissioners/All Collectors for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 78/16 R&DM, dt. 25.2.2012 Special Secretary to Government

Copy along with copy of the norms forwarded to P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha & P.S. to Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & D.M./P.S. to the Chief Secretary for kind information of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & D.M. and Chief Secretary, Odisha.

Memo No. 78/17 R&DM, dt. 25.2.2012 Special Secretary to Government

Copy along with copy of the norms forwarded to the I.M.U. Cell, Revenue & D.M. Department for information and necessary action.

GANJAM COLLECTORATE CHATRAPUR (EMERGENCY SECTION), Government

Memo No. 341/Eng Dt. 27.2.2012

Copy along with copy of Revision of Items & Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of identified natural calamities for the period 2010-2015. (These revised norms stands effective from 16.01.2012) forwarded to all Sub-Collectors/B.D.Os/Tahasildars/ULBs/ Officers of Line Dept. office of this district for information and necessary action.

Addl. Dist. Magistrate, Ganjam

No.32-7/2011-NDM-I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Disaster Management Division)

Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated, the 16th January, 2012

To

1. Chief Secretaries of all States
2. The Relief Commissioners / Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of all States

Subject: Revision of Items and Norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period 2010 - 2015.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to state that based on consideration of the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC) on financing of expenditure on immediate relief during natural calamities for the period 2010-2015 and the report of the Expert Group set up by this Ministry, the Government of India has revised the items and norms for assistance from SDRF / NDRF. The approved list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF / NDRF in the wake of identified natural calamities is Annexed. These revised norms will come into force prospectively with immediate effect.

2. The revised items and norms can also be downloaded from website of Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. www.ndm-india.nic.in.

3. A copy of the communication alongwith their enclosure is also being sent to the Accountants General of the States for necessary action.

4. This supersedes this Ministry's earlier letters on this subject, the last being No.32-34/2007-NDM-I dated the 27th June, 2007 (further modified vide Letter No. 32-31/2009 NDM-I dated 31st July 2009).

Yours faithfully,

(Dev Kumar)
Director (DM-I)

Tele: 24642853 / Fax: 24603033

Encl: As above.

Copy for information and necessary follow up action to:-

1. Accountants General of all State Governments.
2. Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG), New Delhi.
3. Controller General of Accounts (CGA), New Delhi.
4. Resident Commissioners of all State Governments.

Copy to: -

1. Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA Bhawan, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.
2. Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure [Ms. Anjuly Chib Duggal, AS (PF-D)], North Block, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of Agriculture [Shri Atanu Purkayastha, Joint Secretary (DM)], Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Planning Commission [Shri T.K. Pande, Joint Secretary (SP)], Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. All concerned Central Ministries/ Departments / Organizations.
6. PMO/ Cabinet Secretariat.
7. PS to HM/ PS to MOS (R)
8. Sr. PPS to Home Secretary/ Secretary (BM)/ Joint Secretary (DM-I)/ Publicity Officer / NIC.

Annexure

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)
(Period 2010-15, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2011-NDM-I Dated 16th January 2012)

SNO.	ITEM	NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1	2	3
1	GRATUITOUS RELIEF	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.1.50 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority. - In the case of an Indian citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief. - In the case of a Foreign citizen who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs. 43,500/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 80%. Rs. 62,000/- per person, when the disability is more than 80%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs. 9300/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs. 3100/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	Rs.1300/- per family, for loss of clothing. Rs.1400/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families in the need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR to be provided to those who have no food reserves, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.	Rs.30 per adult and Rs. 25 per child, not housed in relief camps. State Govt. will certify that (i) these persons have no food reserve, or their food reserves have been wiped out in the calamity, and (ii) identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps. Further State Government will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack.

2. SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS	
(a) Cost of search and rescue measures/evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). [By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/near-actual costs.]
(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
3. RELIEF MEASURES	
a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought.
4. CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
b) Draining off flood water in affected areas.	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
c) Disposal of dead bodies/Carcases	As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5. AGRICULTURE	
(i) Assistance to small and marginal farmers.	
A. Assistance for land and other loss.	
a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government).	Rs. 8,100/- per hectare for each item.

	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 85,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 50% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 3,000/- per ha. in rainfed areas Rs. 6,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.500 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs. 8,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to areas being sown and subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000/-
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers	Rs.3000/- per hectare in rainfed areas Rs.6000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation. Rs.8000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops. - Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha. per farmer and upto 2 ha. per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of holding being large.
6.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for baggage.	<p><i>Milch animals -</i> Rs.16,400/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak etc. Rs.1650/- Sheep/ Goat</p> <p><i>Draught animals -</i> Rs.15000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs.10,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule</p> <p>- The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of whether a household has lost a larger number of animals. (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government).</p> <p><i>Poultry:-</i> Poultry @ 37/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs 400/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of a natural calamity.</p> <p><i>Note:-</i> Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>

	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs. 32/- per day Small animals- Rs. 16/- per day, As per actual for 15 days, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team. (in case of NDRF)
	iii) Water supply in cattle camps.	As per actual for 15 days, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team. (in case of NDRF)
	iv) Additional cost of medicines and vaccine.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.
	v) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	FISHERY	
	i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of boats, nets - damaged or lost -- Boat -- Dugout-Canoe -- Catamaran -- net (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme.)	Rs. 3,000/- for repair of partially damaged boats only Rs.1,500/- for repair of partially damaged net Rs.7,000/- for replacement of fully damaged boats Rs.1,850/- for replacement of fully damaged net
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm.	Rs. 6,000 per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal; Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.)
8	HANDICRAFTS/HANDLOOM - ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
	i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipment	Rs. 3000 per artisan for equipments. - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material/ goods in process/ finished goods	Rs. 3,000 per artisan for raw material. - Subject to certification by Competent Authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.
9	HOUSING	
	a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 35,000/- per house
	* ii) Kutch House	Rs. 15,000/- per house
	b) Severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca House	Rs. 6,300/- per house
	ii) Kutch House	Rs. 3,200/- per house

	(c) Partially Damaged Houses - both pucca/ kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%.	Rs. 1,900/- per house
	d) Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs. 2,500/- per hut, <i>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)</i> Note: -The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
	e) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 1,250/- per shed.
10	INFRASTRUCTURE	
	Repair/restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure: <i>(1) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking Water Supply Works, (3) Irrigation, (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas), (5) Schools, (6) Primary Health Centres, (7) Community assets owned by Panchayat.</i> Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds/ resources, are excluded.	Activities of immediate nature : Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the enclosed Appendix. Assessment of requirements : Based on assessment of need, as per States' costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). - As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/floods, cyclone, landslide, sand dunes, etc. to restore traffic. For reference these norms are • Normal and Urban areas: upto 15% of the total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR). • Hills: upto 20% of total of OR and PR. Note: States shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair.
11	PROCUREMENT	
	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.	- Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). - The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.

APPENDIX
(Item No. 10)

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature.

1. Drinking Water Supply :

- i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps/ring wells/ spring-tapped chambers/public stand posts, cisterns.
- ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, clearing of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof).
- iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake - structure, approach gantries/jetties.

2. Roads

- i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.
- ii) Repair of breached culverts.
- iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.
- iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.

3. Irrigation :

- i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
- ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments.
- iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system.

4. Health :

Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/ community Health Centres.

5. Community assets of Panchayat

- a) Repair of village internal roads.
- b) Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines.
- c) Repair of internal water supply lines.
- d) Repair of street lights.
- e) Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, *anganwadi*, etc.

ANNEX**REVISED SCHEME FOR ISSUE OF KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)****1. Introduction**

The Kisan Credit Card has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner. The scheme is under implementation in the entire country by the vast institutional credit framework involving Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperatives and has received wide acceptability amongst bankers and farmers. However, during the last 13 years of implementation, many impediments were encountered by policy makers, implementing banks and the farmers in the implementation of the scheme. Recommendations of various Committees appointed by GOI and studies conducted by NABARD also corroborate this fact. It was, therefore, felt necessary to revisit the existing KCC Scheme to make it truly simple and hassle free for both the farmers and bankers. Accordingly, the GOI, Ministry of Finance constituted a Working Group to review the KCC Scheme. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group which were accepted by the GOI, the following guidelines are issued:

2. Applicability of the Scheme

The Revised KCC Scheme detailed in the ensuing paragraphs is to be implemented by Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperatives. The scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks for operationalising the KCC scheme. Implementing banks will have the discretion to adopt the same to suit institution/location specific requirements.

3. Objectives/Purpose

Kisan Credit Card Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation & other needs as indicated below:

- a. To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- b. Post harvest expenses
- c. Produce Marketing loan
- d. Consumption requirements of farmer household
- e. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery etc.
- f. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals etc.

Note: The aggregate of components a. to e. above will form the short term credit limit portion and the aggregate of components under f will form the long term credit limit portion.

4. Eligibility

- i. All Farmers – Individuals / Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators
- ii. Tenant Farmers, Oral Lessees & Share Croppers
- iii. SHGs or Joint Liability Groups of Farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc.

5. Fixation of credit limit/Loan amount

The credit limit under the **Kisan Credit Card** may be fixed as under:

5.1. All farmers other than marginal farmers:

5.1.1. The short term limit to be arrived for the first year: For farmers raising single crop in a year: Scale of finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest / household / consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance, PAIS & asset insurance.

5.1.2. Limit for second & subsequent year : First year limit for crop cultivation purpose arrived at as above plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance for every successive year (2nd , 3rd, 4th and 5th year) and estimated Term loan component for the tenure of Kisan Credit Card, i.e., five years. (Illustration I)

5.1.3. For farmers raising more than one crop in a year, the limit is to be fixed as above depending upon the crops cultivated as per proposed **cropping pattern** for the first year and an additional 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance for every successive year (2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year). It is assumed that the farmer adopts the same cropping pattern for the remaining four years also. In case the cropping pattern adopted by the farmer is changed in the subsequent year, the limit may be reworked. (Illustration I)

5.1.4. Term loans for investments towards land development, minor irrigation, purchase of farm equipments and allied agricultural activities. The banks may fix the quantum of credit for term and working capital limit for agricultural and allied activities, etc., based on the unit cost of the asset/s proposed to be acquired by the farmer, the allied activities already being undertaken on the farm; the bank's judgment on repayment capacity vis-a-vis total loan burden devolving on the farmer, including existing loan obligations.

5.1.5. The long term loan limit is based on the proposed investments during the five year period and the bank's perception on the repaying capacity of the farmer

5.1.6. Maximum Permissible Limit: The short term loan limit arrived for the 5th year plus the estimated long term loan requirement will be the **Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL)** and treated as the **Kisan Credit Card Limit**.

5.1.7. Fixation of Sub-limits for other than Marginal Farmers:

i. Short term loans and term loans are governed by different interest rates. Besides, at present, short term crop loans are covered under Interest Subvention Scheme/ Prompt Repayment Incentive scheme. Further, repayment schedule and norms are different for short term and term loans. Hence, in order to have operational and accounting convenience, the card limit is to be bifurcated into separate sub limits for short term cash credit limit cum savings account and term loans.

ii. **Drawing limit** for short term cash credit should be fixed based on the cropping pattern and the amounts for crop production, repairs and maintenance of farm assets and consumption may be allowed to be drawn as per the convenience of the farmer. In case the revision of scale of finance for any year by the district level committee exceeds the notional hike of 10% contemplated while fixing the five year limit, a revised drawable limit may be fixed and the farmer be advised about the same. In case such revisions require the card limit itself to be enhanced (4th or 5th year), the same may be done and the farmer be so advised. For term loans, installments may be allowed to be withdrawn based on the nature of investment and repayment schedule drawn as per the economic life of the proposed investments. It is to be ensured that at any point of time the total liability should be within the drawing limit of the concerned year.

iii. Wherever the card limit/liability so arrived warrants additional security, the banks may take suitable collateral as per their policy.

5.2. For Marginal Farmers:

A flexible limit of Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 be provided (as **Flexi KCC**) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments like purchase of farm equipments, establishing mini dairy/backyard poultry as per assessment of Branch Manager without relating it to the value of land. The **composite KCC** limit is to be fixed for a period of five years on this basis.

Wherever higher limit is required due to change in cropping pattern and/or scale of finance, the limit may be arrived at as per the estimation indicated at para 5.1 . (Illustration II)

6. Disbursement :

6.1. The short term component of the KCC limit is in the nature of revolving cash credit facility. There should be no restriction in number of debits and credits. However, each installment of the drawable limit drawn in a particular year will have to be repaid within 12 months. The drawing limit for the current season/year could be allowed to be drawn using any of the following delivery channels.

- a. Operations through branch
- b. Operations using Cheque facility
- c. Withdrawal through ATM / Debit cards
- d. Operations through Business Correspondents and ultra thin branches
- e. Operation through PoS available in Sugar Mills/ Contract farming companies, etc., especially for tie-up advances
- f. Operations through PoS available with input dealers
- g. Mobile based transfer transactions at agricultural input dealers and mandies.

Note: (e), (f) & (g) to be introduced as early as possible so as to reduce transaction costs of both the bank as well as the farmer.

6.2. The long term loan for investment purposes may be drawn as per installment fixed.

7. As the CC limit and the term loan limit are two distinct components of the aggregate card limit bearing different rates of interest and repayment periods, until a composite card could be issued with appropriate software to separately account transactions in either sub limits, two separate electronic cards may be issued.

8. Validity / Renewal

- i. Banks may determine the validity period of KCC and its periodic review.
- ii. The review may result in continuation of the facility, enhancement of the limit or cancellation of the limit / withdrawal of the facility, depending upon increase in cropping area / pattern and performance of the borrower.
- iii. When the bank has granted extension and/or re-schedulement of the period of repayment on account of natural calamities affecting the farmer, the period for reckoning the status of operations as satisfactory or otherwise would get extended together with the extended amount of limit. When the proposed extension is beyond one crop season, the aggregate of debits for which extension is granted is to be transferred to a separate term loan account with stipulation for repayment in installments.

9. Rate of Interest (ROI):

Rate of Interest will be linked to Base Rate and is left to the discretion of the banks.

10. Repayment Period:

10.1. Each withdrawal under the short term sub-limit as estimated under (a) to (e) of Para 3 above, be allowed to be liquidated in 12 months without the need to bring the debit balance in the account to zero at any point of time. No withdrawal in the account should remain outstanding for more than 12 months.

10.2. The term loan component will be normally repayable within a period of 5 years depending on the type of activity / investment as per the existing guidelines applicable for investment credit.

10.3. Financing banks at their discretion may provide longer repayment period for term loan depending on the type of investment.

11. **Margin:** To be decided by banks.

12. Security:

12.1. Security will be applicable as per RBI guidelines prescribed from time to time.

12.2. Security requirement may be as under:

- i. Hypothecation of crops up to card limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh as per the extant RBI guidelines.
- ii. With tie-up for recovery: Banks may consider sanctioning loans on hypothecation of crops upto card limit of Rs.3.00 lakh without insisting on collateral security.
- iii. Collateral security may be obtained at the discretion of Bank for loan limits above Rs.1.00 lakh in case of non tie-up and above Rs.3.00 lakh in case of tie-up advances.
- iv. In States where banks have the facility of on-line creation of charge on the land records, the same shall be ensured.

13. Other features:

Uniformity to be adopted in respect of following:

- i. Interest Subvention/Incentive for prompt repayment as advised by Government of India and / or State Governments. The bankers will make the farmers aware of this facility.
- ii. The KCC holder should have the option to take benefit of Crop Insurance, Assets Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS), and Health Insurance (wherever product is available and have premium paid through his KCC account). Necessary premium will have to be paid on the basis of agreed ratio between bank and farmer to the insurance companies from KCC accounts. Farmer beneficiaries should be made aware of the insurance cover available and their consent is to be obtained, at the application stage itself.
- iii. One time documentation at the time of first availment and thereafter simple declaration (about crops raised / proposed) by farmer from the second year onwards.

14. Classification of account as NPA:

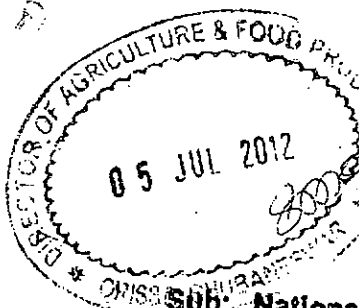
14.1. With a view to simplifying asset-classification, the Committee has recommended that an account could be treated as "standard", when the balance outstanding is less than or equal to drawing limit [short term (crop) loan] at any point of time during the preceding one year. In other words, it is suggested that the short term loan (with major component of crop loan) sanctioned on the KCC can be given the same treatment as a "cash credit" account for the purpose of applying prudential norms and should not be treated as "out of order" if the balance outstanding is less than or equal to the drawing limit and each drawl is repaid within a period of 12 months. Term loan under KCC has fixed repayment schedule and is to be governed by extant prudential norms.

14.2. Charging of interest is to be done uniformly as is applicable to agricultural advance.

15. Processing fee may be decided by banks.

16. Other Conditions Suggested by Government of India while implementing the revised guidelines of KCC Scheme:

- In case the farmer applies for loan against the warehouse receipt of his produce; the banks would consider such requests as per the established procedure and guidelines. However, when such loans are sanctioned, these should be linked with the crop loan account, if any and the crop loan outstanding in the account could be settled at the stage of disbursal of the pledge loan, if the farmer desires.



GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

No. 5780 / Coop., Date: 2.7.12
III-CR-18/2012

Sub: National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) - Implementation during Kharif 2012 Crop season.

Government has been pleased to decide to continue implementation of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), otherwise known as "Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana", during Kharif 2012 Crop season.

1. Administrative Approval of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture for implementation of the Scheme has been communicated in their letter dated 06.02.2012.

2. **Farmers covered**

All the farmers growing insurable notified crops are eligible to be covered under NAIS during Kharif 2012 Season on the following basis:

(a) **Compulsory basis** - All farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defined areas and availing crop loans from financial institutions within stipulated time limit i.e. Loanee farmers.

(b) **Voluntary basis** - All other farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defined areas i.e. non-loanee farmers who opt for the scheme.

3. **Crop Covered under NAIS**

During Kharif 2012, the notified crops for insurance under NAIS are Paddy, Maize(Autumn), Groundnut(Autumn), Niger, Redgram(Arhar), Cotton, Jute, Turmeric and Ginger.

4. **Unit Area for Crop Insurance**

The unit area for crop insurance will be the Gram Panchayat for Paddy and Block for Niger, Turmeric, Ginger, Maize(Autumn), Groundnut(Autumn), Redgram, Cotton & Jute crops.

The details are as follows :

Name of the Crop	Unit/ Notified Areas
Paddy	All the Gram Panchayats of 30 Districts of the State including NACs and Municipalities (Areas where WBCIS is implemented, NAIS will not be available to loanee farmers. But non-loanee farmers can choose any one of the schemes).
Groundnut (Autumn)	All Blocks of 10(Ten) Districts namely ; Angul, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj & Gajapati
Maize (Autumn)	All Blocks of 15(Fifteen) Districts namely ; Angul, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangapur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Bolangir, Ganjam, Nuapada, Sundargarh & Nayagarh
Niger	1. Koraput, Samliguda, Damanthpur, Nandapur, Lamlaput, Pattingi, & Belpanguda Blocks of Koraput District 2. Tentulikhunti & Papadahandi Block of Nawarangpur District 3. Kshipur Block of Rayagada District 4. Phiringia, Daringibadi, Kotagarn & Raikla Blocks of Phulbani District 5. Th.Rampur Block of Kalahandi District
Cotton	1. Bolangir, Deogarh, Gudivella, Loisinga, Tillagarh, Saintala, Maribahal, Banganmunda, Tureikela, Belpada, Patnagarh & Khaprakhol Blocks of Bolangir District.

	<p>2. Sankhemundi, Digapahandi, Sergarh & Soroda Blocks of Ganjam District.</p> <p>3. Golamunda, Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Langigarh, M.Rampur, Naria, Junagarh & Karlamunda Blocks of Kalahandi District</p> <p>4. Rayagada, Kolnara, Kalyansingpur, Gunpur, Padampur, Ramnaguda, Bissamcuttack & Muniguda Blocks of Rayagada District.</p> <p>5. Kharlar, Komna & Boden Blocks of Nuapada District.</p> <p>6. Kasinagar & Rayagada Blocks of Gajapati District.</p> <p>7. Biramaharajpur & Tarava Blocks of Subarnapur District.</p>
Red Gram (Arhar)	All Blocks of 6(Six) Districts namely : Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Nuapada.
Jute	All Blocks of 9(Nine) District namely ; Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Cuttack, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Keonjhar & Mayurbhanj.
Turmeric	12 Blocks of Kandhamal(Phulbani) District namely ; Phulbani, Khajuripada, Phiringia, Daringibadi, Raikia, G.Udayagiri, Chakapada, K.Nuagaon, Tikebali, Kotagarh, Baliguda & Tumudibandha.
Ginger	12 Blocks of following 3 District ; namely ; Phulbani, Khajuripada, Phiringia, Daringibadi, Raikia, G.Udayagiri, Chakapada, K.Nuagaon, Tikebali, Kotagarh, Baliguda & Tumudibandha of Kandhamal District ; Mundapur, Koraput, Simliguda, Poltingi and Lohitpur of Koraput district ; Jujumera and Kuchinda of Sambalpur district.

4.1 Yield Data

The yield data in respect of Paddy, Groundnut (Autumn), Maize(Autumn) and Jute crops will be furnished by the Director, Economics & Statistics ; in respect of Niger, Cotton, Redgram (Arhar) crops by the Director, Agriculture & Food Production and in respect of Turmeric & Ginger crops by the Director, Horticulture to the Government in Cooperation Department well in advance positively so as to enable the Cooperation Department to furnish the data to the AIC by 31st March, 2013.

4.2 Claims

Indemnity claim will be settled only on the basis of yield data furnished by the State Government in Cooperation Department based on requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey(GCES). As approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, 4 (Four) Crop Cutting Experiment (CCEs) would be taken up per Gram Panchayat for paddy for estimation of yield data.

5. Sum Insured

For the loanee farmer the Sum Insured shall be cent percent of the crop loan at normal premium rate. Sum Insured can be upto the value of the Threshold Yield (TY) at the same normal premium rate. Further there is option to cover upto 150% of the average yield (AY) of the crop, on payment of premium at actuarial rate for the differential amount between value of loan amount / TY and 150% of AY and in case of non-loanee farmers, the limit of coverage will be upto threshold yield (TY) value at normal premium rate with an option to cover 150% of the average yield (AY) on payment of actuarial premium rate for the differential amount of Sum Insured.

The district-wise, crop-wise Sum Insured limits are as follows ;

DISTRICT	DISTRICT/CROP WISE SUM INSURED LIMITS (IN HECTAIRE) FOR Kharif 2012 SEASON													
	PADDY		GROUNDNUT		MAIZE		RICE		REDGRAM		COTTON		JUTE	
	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE
BOLANGIR	14203	33731	28000	28000	9100	12001			20034	38314	23500	58032		
BALASORE	19445	40813											13371	254
CUTTACK	21640	54100											28826	54
DHENKANAL	16845	47113	21627	25440										
GANJAM	10473	26181	53000	38578	14312	26000								
KALAHANDI	16848	42119	23425	27303	8400	10957	10000	29030	25411	47645	11844	58592		
KEONJHAR	15635	38008	21204	24819	10077	18000			24356	45867			21768	408
KORAPUT	10950	28025			13732	25747	1434	18000						
MAYURBHANJ	16630	38126	14000	17470	8510	17047							21768	408
KANDHAMAL	14000	33000			10077	18000	1010	13041						
PUR	16190	40475											28826	540
SAMBALPUR	15340	38778												
SUNDERGARH	11820	28000			12177	22831			23828	44678				
SORESBUR	21773	54431												
BHADRAK	20000	50700									9004	24624		
JAJPUR	16000	40200											18788	352
JAGATSINGHPUR	22430	56075											19067	304
KENDRAPADA	16533	41331											21340	400
ANGUL	6533	23031	28022	48017	6834	9586							21340	400
GAJAPATI	16805	42013	24000	30700	15000	21100								
NONAPADA	14129	16800	24000	30700	6000	12000			19002	30102	23078	57672		
MALKANGIRI	7343	18358			10000	18000								
NONAPUR	14975	37438			20000	40000								
RAYAGADA	18436	48000			10000	18000								
KHURDA	18005	47738							22779	42710	35424	88596		
KAYAGARH	14000	30000			12000	24000								
BARGARH	19000	48750	28000	34000										
BHARUJUGUDA	8408	21010												
DEOGARH	12073	32101												
KOUKH	15955	39808												

DISTRICT	TURMERIC		GINGER	
	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE	TY VALUE	100% AY VALUE
ANDHAPAL	140103	262693	156200	293024
ORAPUT			139877	262270

6. Seasonality Discipline

The seasonality discipline for crops to be ensured in respect of loan farmers will be April to September 2012. The stipulation for submission of declaration by financing agencies will be as follows :

(a) Loanee Farmers

Crop	Loaning Month	Cut off date for receipt of declaration at Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC), Bhubaneswar
Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Niger, Redgram, Jute, Cotton, Ginger and Turmeric	April 2012 to June 2012	31 st July 2012
	July 2012 to	31 st August 2012
	August 2012 to	30 th September 2012
	September 2012 to	30 th November 2012

In case of loanee farmer who exercises option for extended/additional coverage, the cut off date for submission of proposals to Banks shall be 31st July 2012. The concerned Bank has to furnish the declaration to AIC by 31st August 2012.

(b) Non-Loanee Farmers

In case of non-loanee farmers the cut off date for joining the scheme is 31st July 2012. The concerned Bank has to furnish the declaration to AIC by 31st August 2012.

7. Subsidy

The premium subsidy for small and marginal farmers will be 10% of the gross premium for Kharif 2012 crop season as per Government of India administrative approval which will be equally shared by Central and State Government.

The premium rates which will include Normal rate premium and actuarial rate of premium and indemnity level for crops covered under Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) during Kharif 2012 shall be as follows:

Crop	Insurance Unit	Indemnity Limit (%)	Normal Premium Rate (%)	Actuarial Premium Rate (%)
Paddy	Gram Panchayat	60	2.50	10.00
Groundnut	Block	80	3.30	3.30
Maize	Block	80	2.50	6.92
Niger	Block	60	3.50	7.72
Redgram	Block	80	2.50	6.26
Cotton	Block	60	3.44	3.44
Jute	Block	80	2.26	2.26
Ginger	Block	60	5.00	5.00
Turmeric	Block	60	5.00	5.00

9. Other details can be ascertained from the District Central Cooperative Banks, Branches of the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in different service areas and from Regional office of the Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) of India Ltd, Bhubaneswar.

ORDER : Ordered that the Resolution be published in Odisha Gazette.

By order of Governor

Mona Sharma

(Dr. Mona Sharma)

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE & FOOD PRODUCTION,
ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

Memo No.98(27)25/18 305 /Agrildt. 12/7/12

Copy forwarded to the Dy. Director of Agriculture (All District Agricultural Officer (All) / All Head Qr Officers/Joint Director of Agriculture (Information)/Subject Matter Specialist, (Cotton) Bolangir/Ganjam/Rayagada & Kalahandi for information and necessary action.

Memo No 3121 dt. 23/7/12

copy forwarded to the Dy. Dir. Agril. officers (all) of Rayagada & Kalahandi

Memo No. 5781 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Director of Printing, Stationary and Publication, Odisha Secretariat, Unit-III, Kharvela Nagar with a request to publish the Resolution in the Extra Ordinary Gazette and supply 500 copies there of to this Department.

Memo No. 5782 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to all members of the State Level Co-ordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI), Odisha for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 5783 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to all Departments of Government / All Heads of Department/ All Revenue Divisional Commissioners / All Collectors / All DDAs / All Divisional Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 5784 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner (Insurance), Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 5785 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Insurance Company of India, New Delhi / Chief General Manager, NABARD Regional Office, Bhubaneswar / Managing Director, Odisha State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhubaneswar / Zonal Manager, UCo Bank-cum-Convener, SLBC for information and necessary action.

Memo No. 5786 /Coop., Date: 2/7/12

Copy forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhubaneswar / Regional Manager, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd., Regional Office, 87 Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar / Secretary's of all Central Co-operative Banks for information and necessary action.

MANESWAR BLOCK
BATEMURA G.P (REVENUE VILLAGE-KESAPALI)

FAMILY SURVEY LIST
TENTULITIKRA HAMLET

DATE-04/12/2012

NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
	Mathura bhoi	Goura bhoi	3	4	7			
	Rabindra biswal	Nisamani biswal	9	7	16		Kachha	Eligible
	Khatu bag	Dinbandhu bag	2	4	6	A1.19	Kachha	Eligible
	Divya bhoi	Ugrasen bhoi	2	3	5	A1.93	Kachha	Eligible
	Sumitra biswal	Sudarmani biswal	5	4	9	A1.61	Kachha	Eligible
	Bhuban bhoi	Sundara bhoi	7	5	12	A1.50	Kachha	Eligible
	Samara bhoi	Dhukhu	1	3	4	A4.65	Kachha	Not Eligible
	Raseswari bhoi	Gopalchandra bhoi	0	4	4	A1.77	Kachha	Eligible
	Gula bhoi	Bhakta bhoi	4	3	7	A1.00	Kachha	Eligible
	Rebati bhoi	Kusa bhoi	3	2	5	A1.89	Kachha	Eligible
	Danardan bhoi	Kulmani bhoi	9	11	20	A6.39	Kachha	Not Eligible
	Prassan bhoi	Ayodhya bhoi	2	2	4	A10.65	Kachha	Not Eligible
	Laldhari biswal	Sadhu biswal	2	5	7		Kachha	Eligible
	Balbhadra bhoi	Arjun bhoi	3	3	6	12.19	Kachha	Not Eligible
	Biramani bhoi	Ramprasad bhoi	6	4	10		pakka	Eligible
	Rabinarayan bhoi	Sradhakar bhoi	6	3	9		Kachha	Eligible
	Sita jachaka	Radhakanta jachaka	0	1	1		Kachha	Eligible
	Nilmani jachaka	Radhakanta jachaka	6	6	12		Kachha	Eligible
	Sita bhoi	Lataban bhoi	9	10	19		Kachha	Eligible
	Susanta bhoi	Guhalu bhoi	8	10	18		Kachha	Eligible
	Alekha biswal	Budhram biswal	3	4	7	4.32	Kachha	Not Eligible
	Pradeepta bhoi	Bhikari bhoi	3	2	5	6.86	pakka	Not Eligible
	Dasaratha budek	Bhakta budek	3	2	5		Kachha	Eligible
	Ugrasen budek	Bhakta budek	5	1	6		Kachha	Eligible
	Madana bag	Balaram bag	3	2	5		Kachha	Eligible
	Chandrakshar mirdha	Suna mirdha	5	4	9		Kachha	Eligible
						A0.67	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
27	Manabodh mirdha	Suna mirdha	3	5	8	A0.67	Kachha	(Service holder) not eligible
28	Hari bhoi	Dutia bhoi	2	5	7	-	Kachha	Eligible
29	Kartika mirdha	Suna mirdha	2	4	6	A0.47	Kachha	Eligible
30	Sumitra mirdha	Nakula mirdha	1	4	5	A0.36	Kachha	Eligible
31	Shiva mirdha	Ramji mirdha	4	5	9	-	Kachha	Eligible
32	Phagunu mirdha	Mallia mirdha	2	4	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
33	Satia bhoi	Gopal bhoi	2	3	5	A3.27	Kachha	Not Eligible
34	Mando bhoi	Iswar bhoi	0	2	2	-	Kachha	Eligible
35	Usha bhoi	Benu bhoi	3	3	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
36	Niladri bhoi	Hinu bhoi	2	3	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
37	Brajamohana bhoi	Haladhar bhoi	1	2	3	A0.36	Kachha	Eligible
38	Nurabati bhoi	Narayan bhoi	6	7	13	A4.41	pakka	Not Eligible
39	Raghupati bhoi	Jogendra bhoi	1	2	3	-	pakka	Eligible
40	Kartika budek	Bhakta budek	3	1	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
41	Kunu bhoi	Sankari bhoi	1	1	2	-	Kachha	Eligible
42	Mangalu jhankara	Gahadu jhankar	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
43	Beda bhoi	Haladhar bhoi	3	6	9	-	Kachha	Eligible
44	Pankajini biswal	Anirudha biswal	3	3	6	A0.97	Kachha	AAY avail(Not Eligible)
45	Sabari naik	Balaji naik	4	1	5	-	Kachha	Not Eligible (Service holder)
46	Munu bhoi	Gopi bhoi	1	2	3	-	Kachha	Eligible
47	Kamalakanta bhoi	Prahallad bhoi	4	2	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
48	Jaganath bhoi	Kartika bhoi	2	2	4	A5.57	Kachha	Not Eligible
49	Gokula ch. Bhoi	Bidyadhara bhoi	6	8	14	-	pakka	Not Eligible (Service holder)
50	Somanath bhoi	Ramachandra bhoi	3	2	5	A1.55	Kachha	Not Eligible (Service holder)
51	Balaram mirdha	Parma mirdha	2	2	4	A0.68	Kachha	Not Eligible (Service holder)
52	Damodar bhoi	Biruchi bhoi	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Not Eligible (Service holder)
53	Tankadhar naik	Mahadeb naik	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
54	Gobardhan naik	Mahadeb naik	2	3	5	-	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
55	Chaitanya naik	Mahadeb naik	2	3	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
56	Sridhara bhoi	Dharendra bhoi	1	1	2	-	Kachha	Eligible
57	Amin bhoi	Sridhar bhoi	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
58	Gangadhar bhoi	Sridhara bhoi	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
KAKUDIPALI HAMLET								
1	Bansi mirdha	Raghu mirdha	6	5	11	A2.09	Kachha	Eligible
2	Gobinda mirdha	Raghu mirdha	3	3	6	A2.09	Kachha	Eligible
3	Balabhadra mirdha	Bharata mirdha	4	2	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
4	Bisi mirdha	Kabila mirdha	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
5	Biswanath mirdha	Suna mirdha	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
6	Puran mirdha	Khedi mirdha	3	3	6	A1.30	Kachha	Eligible
7	Rahasa mirdha	Sara mirdha	3	1	4	A1.00	Kachha	Eligible
8	Ramaprasada mirdha	Sara mirdha	3	1	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
9	Surubabu mirdha	Sara mirdha	4	5	9	-	Kachha	Eligible
10	Sankirtan mirdha	Sara mirdha	3	1	4	A0.50	Kachha	Eligible
11	Bhisma mirdha	Sara mirdha	3	2	5	A0.75	Kachha	Eligible
12	Druna mirdha	Sara mirdha	1	2	3	A1.65	Kachha	Eligible
13	Laxamana rohidas	Bhima rohidas	5	4	9	-	Kachha	Eligible
14	Bhima rohidas	Subhanath rohidas	5	1	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
15	Rama rohidas	Bhima rohidas	4	4	8	-	Kachha	Eligible
16	Bharata rohidas	Bhima rohidas	2	3	5	A2.06	Kachha	Eligible
17	Damodar rohidas	Dhanapati rohidas	4	3	7	A1.30	Kachha	Eligible
18	Bhima mirdha	Samara mirdha	4	5	9	A1.50	Kachha	Eligible
19	Suva mirdha	Bibhisana mirdha	2	3	5	A1.64	Kachha	Eligible
20	Makhini mirdha	Gopa mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
21	Ghasiram mirdha	Gopa mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
22	Santi mirdha	Ekadasia mirdha	5	2	7	-	Kachha	Eligible
23	Birsa luhura	Fasa luhura	5	3	8	-	Kachha	Eligible
24	Dhubaleswar mirdha	Satia mirdha	1	3	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
25	Kapila mirdha	Satia mirdha	4	1	5	A1.56	Kachha	Eligible
26	Baikuntha mirdha	Chamaru mirdha	1	2	3	A0.68	Kachha	Eligible
27	Sukanti mirdha	Bhutulu mirdha	0	1	1	A0.69	Kachha	Eligible
28	Brahamananda mirdha	Mahadeb mirdha	3	1	4	A.37	Kachha	Eligible
29	Bishnu mirdha	Mahadeb mirdha	3	1	4	A1.58	Kachha	Eligible
30	Maheswar mirhda	Mahadeb mirdha	1	2	3	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
31	Bhagaban mirhda	Mana mirhda	3	5	8	A1.67	Kachha	Eligible
32	Bisi kindo	Mangalu kindo	5	3	8	A1.60	Kachha	Eligible
33	Susila mirdha	Pani mirdha	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
34	Biranchi mirdha	Kakila mirdha	4	2	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
35	Jaleswar mirdha	Haladhar mirdha	4	2	6	A0.64	Kachha	Eligible
36	Satyanaren mirdha	Sudarsan mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
37	Jagyan mirdha	Sanu mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
38	Arjun mirdha	Mitu mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
39	Jaga mirdha	Hira mirdha	2	3	5	A2.00	Kachha	Eligible
40	Sagara mirdha	Ainthu mirdha	4	4	8	A1.54	Kachha	Eligible
41	Kartika mirdha	Bije mirdha	1	1	2	A1.32	Kachha	Eligible
42	Danar mirdha	Braja mirdha	2	4	6	A1.47	Kachha	Eligible
43	Kia mirdha	Dutia mirdha	3	2	5	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
44	Munchu mirdha	Iswar mirdha	4	2	6	A0.54	Kachha	Eligible
45	Prakhita mirdha	Sripati mirdha	4	3	7	A0.98	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
46	Udhaba mirdha	Chuti mirdha	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
47	Sumanta mirdha	Nidra mirdha	1	3	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
48	Bidyadhar mirdha	Dharmu mirdha	2	2	4	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
49	Sana rohidas	Bhima rohidas	4	1	5	A1.32	Kachha	Eligible
50	Alekha mirdha	Kartika mirdha	2	2	4	A1.56	Kachha	Eligible
MATIKHAI HAMLET								
1	Bansi mirdha	Raghu mirdha	6	5	11	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
2	Munchu mirdha	Chelia mirdha	2	3	5	A1.56	Kachha	Eligible
3	Bisi mirdha	Ganga mirdha	6	3	9	A3.65	Kachha	Not Eligible
4	Hari mirdha	Gaya mirdha	2	2	4	A5.60	Kachha	Not Eligible
5	Netra mirdha	Gaya mirdha	6	3	9	A5.50	Kachha	Not Eligible
6	Kulamani mirdha	Hari mirdha	2	2	4	-	pakka	Eligible
7	Mahadeb rohidas	Gopi rohidas	12	11	23	A1.65	Kachha	Eligible
8	Asadhu mirdha	Maharagu mirdha	3	5	8	A1.30	Kachha	Eligible
9	Arjun mirdha	Panu mirdha	4	4	8	A1.89	Kachha	Eligible
10	Narayan mirdha	Jayadeb mirdha	2	4	6	A5.20	Kachha	Not Eligible
11	Babulu mirdha	Kalakanhu mirdha	2	4	6	A1.45	Kachha	Eligible
12	Rampradasa mirdha	Fagunu mirdha	3	2	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
13	Binodabihari tirpathy	Abhimanyu tirpathy	3	1	4	5.63	Kachha	Not Eligible
14	Pratima padhi	Nebala padhi	1	1	2	A3.56	Kachha	Not Eligible
15	Bhismadeb tirpathy	Lakapati tirpathy	3	3	6	A4.63	Kachha	Not Eligible
16	Achuta purohita	Bimbadhar tirpathy	1	3	4	A5.20	Kachha	Not Eligible
17	Judhistir panda	Gangadhar panda	2	2	4	A3.57	Kachha	Not Eligible
18	Kanhu thapa	Pathan thapa	3	2	5	A1.65	Kachha	Eligible
19	Trinath chhatar	Balaram chhatar	2	3	5	A1.30	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
20	Suba nath chhatar	Balaram chhatar	1	2	3	A1.32	Kachha	Eligible
21	Kuili bhoi	Chinta bhoi	2	3	5	A1.98	Kachha	Eligible
22	Gangadhar bhoi	Balaram bhoi	2	2	4	A1.54	Kachha	Eligible
23	Sukadeb salma	Hadu salma	6	4	10	-	Kachha	Eligible
24	Motilal bag	Lalbabu	2	3	5	-	Kachha	Eligible
25	Kaira majhi	Purna majhi	3	1	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
26	Bana sabar	Delenga sabar	4	2	6	A0.32	Kachha	Eligible
27	Maguni pradhan	Chandrasekhar pradhan	7	4	11	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
28	Santosh naik	Bhabani naik	4	1	5	A0.95	Kachha	Eligible
29	Sudam naik	Bhabani naik	2	2	4	A.032	Kachha	Eligible
30	Murali bagarti	Sundar bagarti	3	2	5	A7.57	Kachha	Not Eligible
31	Maithili bagarti	Ujala bagarti	2	2	4	A1.54	Kachha	Eligible
32	Girish bhoi	Akura bhoi	2	3	5	A0.32	Kachha	Eligible
33	Panchanan bhoi	Akura bhoi	1	3	4	A1.56	Kachha	Eligible
34	Niladri bhoi	Akura bhoi	3	2	5	A0.32	Kachha	Eligible
35	Jayabihari bhoi	Bhima bhoi	3	1	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
36	Lalbihari bhoi	Bhima bhoi	4	2	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
37	Prasanna bhoi	Bhima bhoi	3	1	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
38	Kartika bhoi	Nakula bhoi	4	1	5	A1.52	Kachha	Eligible
39	Birabara bhoi	Debara bhoi	1	1	2	A1.32	Kachha	Eligible
40	Indra bhue	Debara bhue	2	2	4	0.65	Kachha	Eligible
41	Nidhi putta	Ukia putta	4	2	6	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
42	Satia marei	Makhanu marei	2	1	3	-	Kachha	Eligible
43	Nakula kumura	Sagar kumura	1	2	3	-	Kachha	Eligible
44	Jasoda kumura	Tikeswar kumura	0	3	3	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
45	Bidyadhar bhue	Kaibalya bhue	2	2	4	A1.54	Kachha	Eligible
46	Surendra padhi	Bhima padhi	3	2	5	A0.62	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
47	Narendra padhi	Bhima padhi	2	2	4	A3.65	Kachha	Not Eligible
48	Dukhia jena	Natu jena	1	2	3	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
49	Kumara singh	Jamunaprasada singh	3	2	5	A1.20	Kachha	Eligible
50	Khatu banchhor		1	2	3	A0.80	Kachha	Eligible
51	Manindra tripathy	Umasankar tripathy	2	2	4	A4.65	Kachha	Not Eligible
52	Nandalal tripathy	Netra tripathy	3	2	5	A7.89	Kachha	Not Eligible
53	Duryadhan rohidas	Mahadeb rohidas	1	3	4	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
54	Dilipa salima	Sukadeb salima	2	2	4	A0.32	Kachha	Eligible
55	Manohara tripathy	Bipin bihari tripathy	2	5	7	A5.32	Kachha	Eligible
KESAPALI HAMLET								
1	Satyanarayan bhoi	Durga bhoi	5	6	11	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
2	Nabinchandra seth	Rushi seth	1	0	1	A1.56	Kachha	Eligible
3	Pana behera	Srimukha behera	1	2	3	A0.32	Kachha	Eligible
4	Kandarpa dharej	Nanda dharej	2	2	4	-	Kachha	Eligible
5	Rama kharsel	Biseswar kharsel	1	1	2	-	Kachha	Eligible
6	Budhu makar	Madana makara	10	5	15	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
7	Gadadhar seth	Sankar seth	10	11	21	A1.65	Kachha	Eligible
8	Meghabala dehuri	Lachhman dehuri	3	3	6	A3.30	Kachha	Not Eligible
9	Nilakantha bhoi	Gajraj bhoi	4	7	11	A0.35	Kachha	Eligible
10	Agni dip	Mangalu dip	7	4	11	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
11	Jaganath dip	Sribachha dip	3	3	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
12	Prabhakara bhoi	Arkhita bhoi	4	2	6	-	Kachha	Eligible
13	Madhusudan biswal	Rabindra biswal	3	2	5	A1.84	Kachha	Eligible
14	Basudeb nayak	Binasi nayak	2	2	4	A1.20	Kachha	Eligible
15	Satyanarayan seth	Gabardhan seth	2	2	4	A1.87	Kachha	Eligible
16	Sushil barik	Ramkushan barik	4	1	5	A1.24	Kachha	Eligible
17	Anirudha bisi	Srirama bisi	2	2	4	A1.65	Kachha	Eligible
18	Hari banchhor	Pichu banchhor	3	3	6	0.98	Kachha	Eligible

SL NO	HEAD OF THE FAMILY	FATHER/HUSBAND	FAMILY MEMBERS			LAND PARTICULAR	KACHHA/PAKKA	REMARKS
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			ELIGIBLE FOR BPL OR NOT
19	Dalatha banchhor	jogendra banchhor	3	2	5	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
20	Gopal badhei	Sankar badhei	4	3	7	A1.87	Kachha	Eligible
21	Arkhita bhoi	Ugrasen bhoi	1	1	2	A1.23	Kachha	Eligible
22	Bundali patra	Madhu patra	2	1	3	A0.65	Kachha	Eligible
23	Bipin barik	Ramakrushan barik	4	3	7	A0.98	Kachha	Eligible

Bach
4.12.2012
Executive Officer
Batemore G.P.

Copy Submitted for favour of kind information & necessary action.

Bach
4.12.2012
Executive Officer
Batemore G.P.

କଳିଙ୍ଗ



1. ପୁରୀରୁ ଯାଇ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତା
2. ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶାସନାଳୟ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତା
3. ନିଉଜିଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତା
4. ଫିଜିରୁ ଯାଇ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତା
5. ପୁରୀରୁ ଯାଇ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତା
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65. ବିଜୟାଷ୍ଟମୀ ଚା ଚୋରି
66. ବାବୁଆଣୀ ଚା ଚୋରି
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ଦିନା : ୧୦/୦୫

ବୁଦ୍ଧିବୀକ୍ଷିତ ବୃକ ବିମହେ ବି.ପି.ଏମ. ଦେବିପୁର

ପ୍ରା.ପା : ରୋଡିଙ୍ଗ

ପ୍ରା.ପା : ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ

ପ୍ରା.ପା : 1982

କ୍ର.ସଂ.	ପରିବାରର ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତିର ନାମ	ପ୍ରା.ପା.ର ବର୍ଷ	ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ	ପ୍ରା.ପା.ର ବର୍ଷ	ନମ୍ବର
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ପ୍ରଭାକର ବିହାର	ସନ୍ତୋଷ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	42	
2	ବିନୟନ ସାହୁ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	211	
3	ସୌମ୍ୟ ବାହ	ସୌମ୍ୟ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	216	
4	ସୁଧାଂଶୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ସୁଧାଂଶୁ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	228	
5	ପ୍ରମିଳା ବେହେରା (୨/୦୪-୦୫) ୬୮	ପ୍ରମିଳା	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	226	
6	ନରସିଂହ ବାହ	ନରସିଂହ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	229	
7	ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀ ବାହ	ଅଶ୍ୱିନୀ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
8	ବିନୟନ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
9	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
10	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
11	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
12	ବିନୟନ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
13	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
14	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
15	ବିନୟନ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	238	
16	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	234	
17	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
18	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
19	ବିନୟନ ମହାପାତ୍ର	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
20	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
21	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
22	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
23	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା (52/1A4 ୫୮୧) ବିନୟନ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
24	ବିନୟନ ବେହେରା	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
25	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
26	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
27	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
28	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
29	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
30	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
31	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
32	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
33	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
34	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
35	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
36	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
37	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
38	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
39	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
40	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
41	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	
42	ବିନୟନ ବାହ	ବିନୟନ	୭.୧.୫୫	୧୧.୧୫	235	



ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ : ଗଞ୍ଜାମ

ପୃ : 318

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ବିଭାଗ, ବି. ଡି. ଏସ. ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ

ପ୍ରାମ. ଡ. : ରେଡିଓ

ପ୍ରାମ. : ପାଣ୍ଡିଆନାଥ

ପ୍ରାମ. କୋଡ୍ : 1962

ଅନୁ. ସଂ.	ପରିବାର ଓ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତି ଙ୍କ ନାମ	ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ବର୍ଷ	ନିମ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ସ୍ତର	ମୁଖ. ପିତା ମାତାଙ୍କ ନାମ	ମାତ୍ରା
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
45	ବିଜୟ ବେହେରା (53/1AY 5PI)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
46	ବିଜୟ ମହାନ୍ତି	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
47	ବିଜୟ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାତ୍ର (27/05-06)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
48	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (16/07-08)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
49	ବିଜୟ ଦେବୀ (38/1AY 5PI)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
50	ବିଜୟ ବେହେରା	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
51	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (78/06-07)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
52	ବିଜୟ ବେହେରା	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
53	ବିଜୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ (67/04-05)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
54	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
55	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
56	ବିଜୟ ପ୍ରଧାନ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
57	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
58	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
59	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
60	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (4/05-06) G.P.	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
61	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
62	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
63	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
64	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
65	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
66	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
67	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
68	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (4/04-05) G.P.	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
69	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (29/05-06)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
70	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (49/1AY 5PI)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
71	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
72	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
73	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
74	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
75	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (11/07-08)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
76	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (1/05-06) G.P.	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
77	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
78	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
79	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
80	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
81	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (6/07-08)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
82	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
83	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (56/1AY 5PI)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
84	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (8-3/05-06)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
85	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
86	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ (59/1AY 5PI)	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
87	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240
88	ବିଜୟ ବାରିକ	ବିଜୟ	୧୯୫୫	ଉ. ଡି.	ଉ. ଡି.	240

ପିଲା : ଗଣନା

ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତରୀଣ ବୃତ୍ତ ବିଭାଗ ବି.ପି.ଏସ. ଗୋଟିଏ

ପ୍ରମ : ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ

ପ୍ରମ ବାବଦ : 1982

(1)	ପରିବାର ନାମ	ପିଲା/ପତି	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	ନମିତ ମାଗିବା	ମୂଲ୍ୟ	ମାଗିବା
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
99	ମାଗିବା ପେନ	ବୈଧିକ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
100	ପେନା ପେନେରା	ପତିଆ (ନଂ)	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
101	ବୈଧିକ ନାମ ପେନ	ବୈଧିକ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
102	ବାପା ବାପ	ବାପା	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
103	ବାପା ବାପ	ମେନିଆ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
104	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ବାପ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
105	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
106	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
107	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
108	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
109	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
110	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
111	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
112	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
113	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
114	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
115	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
116	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
117	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
118	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
119	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
120	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
121	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
122	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
123	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
124	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
125	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
126	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
127	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
128	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
129	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
130	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
131	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
132	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	
133	ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧକାରୀ	ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ	ନା.ପା	248	

ବିଷୟ : ଗଣନା

ବିବରଣୀ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ବି.ପି.ଏସ. ଲେଖାଗୁଡ଼ିକ

ତା : ଗୋଟିଏ

ସ୍ଥାନ : ପାଣ୍ଡିଆପୋଡ଼ି

ସ୍ଥାନ କୋଡ୍ : 1982

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ପରିବାରର ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତିଙ୍କ ନାମ	ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ୍ତିକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ	ନମ୍ବର	ମାସିକ ମାତ୍ରା	ମାସିକ ମାତ୍ରା	ମାସିକ ମାତ୍ରା
33	ବିନୟ ବାଘ (25/04-05) ଗା.ପ.	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
34	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
35	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
36	ବିନୟ ବାଘ (4/04-05) ଗା.ପ.	ଗା.ପ.	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
37	ବିନୟ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
38	ମହମ୍ମଦ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
39	ମାୟା ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
40	ମାୟା ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
41	ମୋହନ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
42	ମୋହନ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
43	ମାୟା ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
44	ଗଜ ବାଘ (14/07-08)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
45	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
46	ଗଜ ବାଘ (23/07)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
47	ଗଜ ବାଘ (14/07-08)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
48	ଗଜ ବାଘ (12/07-08)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
49	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
50	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	245	
51	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	248	
52	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	248	
53	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	248	
54	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	248	
55	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	250	
56	ଗଜ ବାଘ (8/07-08)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
57	ଗଜ ବାଘ (15/07-08)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
58	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
59	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
60	ଗଜ ବାଘ (44/1A45pt)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
61	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
62	ଗଜ ବାଘ (43/1A45pt)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
63	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
64	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
65	ଗଜ ବାଘ (61/1A45pt)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
66	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
67	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
68	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
69	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
70	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
71	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
72	ଗଜ ବାଘ (45/1A45pt)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
73	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
74	ଗଜ ବାଘ (66/04-05)	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
75	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	
76	ଗଜ ବାଘ	ଗଜପତି	ଘ.ସି.	ମ.ର.	258	

ရက်စွဲ : ၁၉၅၄

କୃଷ୍ଣଭାଗ୍ୟାଦି ବୁକ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବି. ପି. ଏଲ. ଲେଓଟିଆରି

63 : 321

ପ୍ର : ଚେନ୍ନାଇ

१२ : अक्षरः

গণনা : ১৯৬২

	ପରିବାରର ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତି ଙ୍କ ନାମ	ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ୍ତିକର ବର୍ଗ	ପରିଶିଳ୍ପ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର	ମୁ.ପ. ପି.ନ.	ମୁ.ପ. ପି.ନ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
77	ନରାୟଣ ବେହେରା (67/02-03)	ଶେତ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
78	ନରାୟଣ ଦାସ (102/05-10)	ନରାୟଣ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
79	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
80	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
81	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
82	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
83	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
84	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
85	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
86	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
87	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (17/07-08)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
88	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (39/11-41)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
89	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
90	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
91	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
92	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
93	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
94	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
95	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
96	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (148/01-02)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
97	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
98	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (55/11-41)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
99	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
100	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (47/11-41)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
101	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
102	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
103	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (57/11-41)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
104	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
105	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
106	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
107	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
108	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
109	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
110	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (42/11-41)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
111	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
112	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
113	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	
114	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର (111/11-11)	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ପ.ସ. ଶି.	ସ. ସେ	250	

REF - GANBAT

W - GENE

77 220

ଜମିଦାର ବ୍ୟବସାୟର ତାଲିକା

Annexure - 9

ମୋଟା - ମହାରାଜପୁର



1	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ	✓
2	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
3	ସିଂହାଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
4	କେଶବୀନାଥ	ବି-ମାଣିଆ	✓
5	କୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
6	କେଶବୀନାଥ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
7	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
8	କେଶବୀନାଥ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
9	କୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
10	କୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
11	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
12	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
13	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
14	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
15	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
16	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
17	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
18	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
19	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
20	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
21	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
22	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
23	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
24	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
25	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
26	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
27	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
28	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓
29	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	X
30	ବିଜୁ ଦାସ	ବି-କୃଷି	✓



- 31 କିରକି ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 32 ଦସ୍ତ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟା X
- 33 ଭୀଷ୍ମ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 34 ଦିବ୍ୟା ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 35 ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 36 ହାହାହ ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 37 ଶ୍ରୀ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ✓
- 38 ଦେବୀ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 39 କାଳୀ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 40 ନିରଞ୍ଜନ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 41 ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ନାଥ ବି-ନାୟକୀ X
- 42 ଶକ୍ତି ନାଥ ବି-ନାୟକୀ X
- 43 ପ୍ରଭୁ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ✓
- 44 ଭଗ୍ନ ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 45 ଭଗବତୀ ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 46 କଳି ନାଥ ବି-ନାୟକୀ X
- 47 ପଦମା ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 48 ପାଦୁକା ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 49 କାଳି ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ✓
- 50 କଳିାସୁ ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 51 ସିଂହା ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 52 ବିଦାୟ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ✓
- 53 ମହିଷା ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 54 ଭଗ୍ନ ନାଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 55 ପାଦ ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା X
- 56 ମାଗଦା ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 57 ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ନାଥ ବି-ନାୟକୀ X
- 58 ଶ୍ରୀ ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓
- 59 ଭୀଷ୍ମ ନାଥ ବି-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ X
- 60 ସୁଭଦ୍ରା ନାଥ ବି-ସମ୍ଭାଷଣା ✓

61	ମାଣ ମାଣ ଗି-କୃଷିଆ	✓
62	ସିନ୍ଧା ମାଣ ଗି-ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ	✓
63	ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଗାଈରା ଗି-ବିଷ୍ଣୁ	✓
64	ଗିଷ୍ଣୁ ଗାଈରା ଗି-ବିଷ୍ଣୁ	X
65	ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ଗାଈରା ଗି-କୃଷିଆ	X
66	ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ଗାଈରା ଗି-କୃଷିଆ	X
67	କୃଷି ଗାଈରା ଗି-ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ	X
68	(ମାଣ) ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
69	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
70	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓
71	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓
72	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
73	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓
74	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
75	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
76	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
77	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
78	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
79	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
80	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
81	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
82	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
83	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓
84	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
85	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
86	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
87	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
88	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	X
89	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓
90	ଗାଈରା ଗାଈରା ଗି-ମାଣ	✓



- ୧୧ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୨ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ ✓
- ୧୩ ବାଉଁଶ ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ ✓
- ୧୪ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜଶାଳା କି-ଶାଳା X
- ୧୫ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ ✓
- ୧୬ କଳାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୭ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୮ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୯ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୦୦ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୦୧ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୦୨ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୦୩ କାମା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ X
- ୧୦୪ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପା ଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ ✓
- ୧୦୫ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରାଜଶାଳା କି-ସଂସ୍କୃତ ✓

ନିମ୍ନ : ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ

46

ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବି.ପି.ଏସ. ବୋର୍ଡ଼ରେ

ଗ୍ରାମ : ମହାବଳପୁର

ଗ୍ରାମ କୋଡ୍ : 1103

ଗ୍ରାମ ପଂ : ମହାବଳପୁର

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ପରିବାରର ର ମହାବଳ ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତି ନାମ	ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାର କର୍ତ୍ତା	ନମିତ ମାଲିକାନା ଅଞ୍ଚଳ	ମୁ.ପି.ଏ. ମାସିକ ଶରତ	ମୁ.ପି.ଏ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାଉତ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	189	
2	ବିନୟ ଶେଠୀ	ମୋହନ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	116	
3	ହରିହର ଦାସ	କବିତା	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	122	
4	ହରିହର ଦାସ	ହରିହର	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	122	
5	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	132	
6	କାମରାଜ ରାଉତ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	145	
7	ନାରାୟଣ ଦେବୀ	ନାରାୟଣ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	146	
8	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	153	
9	ବିନୟ ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	152	
10	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ବେହେରା	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	153	
11	ବିନୟ ଦେବୀ	ନାରାୟଣ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	153	
12	ହରିହର ଦାସ	ରାମ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	153	
13	ଦାସ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	153	
14	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ	ମାଗଦା	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	155	
15	ଦେବୀ ଦାସ	ହରିହର	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	156	
16	ବେହେରା ଦାସ	ମାଗଦା	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	156	
17	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	156	
18	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ଦାସ	ମହାନ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	156	
19	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ବେହେରା	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	157	
20	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	157	
21	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	158	
22	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ରାଉତ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	158	
23	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	159	
24	ଅନନ୍ତ ଦେବୀ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	160	
25	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	161	
26	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	162	
27	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	163	
28	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	163	
29	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ବେହେରା	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	165	
30	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ମାଗଦା	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	165	
31	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	165	
32	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	165	
33	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	166	
34	ମହାନ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	166	
35	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ଦାସ	ମାଗଦା	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	167	
36	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	167	
37	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	168	
38	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	168	
39	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ବେହେରା	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	168	
40	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	168	
41	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ଅନନ୍ତ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	168	
42	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ରାଉତ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	169	
43	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	169	
44	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ ଦାସ	ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀ	ଓ. ବି. ଡି.	ରା. ପା.	169	



ବିଲ୍ ଶାସନ

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରତା, ଶାନ୍ତି, ନିମନ୍ତେ, ବି. ପି. ଏଲ୍. ବେନିୟର

ଜାମ, ପଂ : ମହାନାଦପୁର

ଗାମ : ମହାନାବପୁର

ଗ୍ରାମ କୋଡ୍ : 1103

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ପରିବାରର ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତିଙ୍କ ନାମ	ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ	ନମ୍ବର ମାଲିକାନା ସହ	ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପିଲା ମାସିକ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ	ମନ୍ଦିର
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
45 ✓	ଆନନ୍ଦ ସାହୁ	ବାବୁ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	178	
46 ✓	ଗୋପୀନାଥ ଦାଶ	ଆଦିବଳ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	171	
47 ✓	ଦେବ ବାସ	ବଣୁଜି	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	171	
48 ✓	ବଳରାମ ଦାଶ	ବୈକୁଣ୍ଠ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	172	
49 ✓	ରଘୁନାଥ ବାସ	ମଙ୍ଗଳ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	174	
50 ✓	ରଘୁନାଥ ବେହେରା	ଉଷା	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	174	
51 ✓	ନଟବର ପଣ୍ଡା	ନରସିଂହ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	175	
52 ✓	ପିତାମ୍ବର ବାସ	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	175	
53 ✓	ପ୍ରଦୀପ ବାସ	ବାବୁ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	176	
54 ✓	ବାଇରିବିଧି ସାହୁ	ମୁଖା	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	178	
55 ✓	ବୋରିଆ ସାହୁ	ବିଜୟ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	178	
56 ✓	ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗଉଡ଼	ଭୋବନି	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	178	
57 ✓	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା	ସମ୍ବଲିଆ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	179	
58 ✓	ବାଗରଥୀ ବେହେରା	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	180	
59 ✓	ବାବୁରାମ ବାସ	ନାରାୟଣ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	182	
60 ✓	ଉଷା ବେହେରା	ଅର୍ଜୁନ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	183	
61 ✓	ମଙ୍ଗଳ ବାସ	ବାବୁ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	183	
62 ✓	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା	ବାବିଆ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	183	
63 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ମଙ୍ଗଳ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	185	
64 ✓	ଭାସ୍କର ବାସ	କହିଆ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	186	
65 ✓	ବାବୁରା ବାସ	କହିଆ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	187	
66 ✓	ଅରୁଣେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗଉଡ଼	ବାବିଆ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	189	
67 ✓	ବିବାଳର ବାସ	ବାବୁ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	190	
68 ✓	ମୋରାଆ ବାସ	ଅନାଧି	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	190	
69 ✓	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବାସ	ପ୍ରମୋଦ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	191	
70 ✓	ବେହେରା ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର	ବିଜୟ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	192	
71 ✓	ଉଷା ମେଠୀ	ଉଷା	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	194	
72 ✓	ବାବୁ ବାସ	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	195	
73 ✓	ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବେହେରା	ପ୍ରମୋଦ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	195	
74 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ଅରୁଣେନ୍ଦ୍ର	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	195	
75 ✓	ମାଧବୀ ବାସ	ଆଦିଆ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	195	
76 ✓	କୋଟିର ବେହେରା	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	196	
77 ✓	ପଦ୍ମ ଗଉଡ଼	ଅର୍ଜୁନ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	197	
78 ✓	ରାମ ବାସ	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	197	
79 ✓	ସାମୁଆଁ ବାସ	ମଙ୍ଗଳ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	198	
80 ✓	କୋଟିର ମେଠୀ	ଉଷା	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	199	
81 ✓	ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମେଠୀ	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	200	
82 ✓	ଉଷା ବାସ	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	200	
83 ✓	ଉଷା ବେହେରା	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	203	
84 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ବଣୁଜି	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	204	
85 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	212	
86 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ଆଦିବଳ	ଓ. ବି. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	213	
87 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବାସ	ଉଷା	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	213	
88 ✓	ବିଜୟ ବେହେରା	ବିଜୟ	ଏସ. ଛି	ଭା. ରା	215	

ଦିନ : ୦୫.୦୧.୨୦୧୮

ପୃଷ୍ଠା : 248

ସ୍ଥାପନା ବାବଦ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ବିବରଣୀ, ପି.ପି.ଏମ. ରେକର୍ଡ୍

ଗ୍ରାମ : ମହାଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପୁର

ଗ୍ରାମ : ମହାଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପୁର

ଗ୍ରାମ କୋଡ୍ : 1183

ଅନୁ. କ୍ର.	ପ୍ରକାରର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ପିଲା/ପତି କ ନାମ	ଆବେଦନକାରୀ ବର୍ଗ	ନିର୍ମାଣ ମାଲିକାନା ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱ	ମୂଲ୍ୟ, ପି.ପି.ଏମ. ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ	ମୋଟ ମୂଲ୍ୟ
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
89	ଧଳା ବାସ	ଶ୍ରୀଧର	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	215	
90	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	215	
91	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	217	
92	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ରବିନା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	220	
93	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	220	
94	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	220	
95	ବାଡ଼ିଆ ବେଢ଼େରା	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	220	
96	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	220	
97	ସରକାରୀ ବେଢ଼େରା	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	222	
98	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	222	
99	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	222	
100	ଗୋପାଳ ବାସ	ପ୍ରଦୀପ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	221	
101	ଗୋପାଳ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	225	
102	ବନ୍ଧୁକ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	225	
103	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	228	
104	ସରକାରୀ ବେଢ଼େରା	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
105	ସରକାରୀ ବେଢ଼େରା	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
106	ସରକାରୀ ବେଢ଼େରା	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
107	ସରକାରୀ ବେଢ଼େରା	ବିନୁ	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
108	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
109	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
110	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
111	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
112	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
113	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	230	
114	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	231	
115	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	235	
116	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	235	
117	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	235	
118	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
119	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
120	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
121	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
122	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
123	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
124	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
125	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
126	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
127	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
128	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
129	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
130	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
131	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	
132	ସରକାରୀ ବାସ	ସୁଧା	ଘର, ଛା.	ନିର୍ମାଣ	240	

ଦିନା : ଗଣ୍ୟମ

ନୂତନର ବୁକ୍ କମିଟି ବି.ପି.ଏଲ. ରେଡିଓର

ସ୍ଥାନ କୋଡ୍ : 1183

ଗ୍ରାମ : ମହାନାବପୁର

ଗ୍ରାମ.ପଂ : ମହାନାବପୁର

ଅନୁ. କ୍ର.	ପରିବାର ର ମୂଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ନାମ	ପିତା/ପତି କ ନାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟାମୀର ବର୍ଗ	ନିମ୍ନର ମାଗିନାମା ସ୍ତର	ମୁଣ୍ଡ.ପିଲା ମାସିକ ଖରଚ	ମନୁଷ୍ୟ
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
133	ବିପ୍ଳବ ବେହେରା	ଗୁରୁ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
134	ପ୍ରଧାନ ବେହେରା	ରଞ୍ଜଣ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
135	ସମିଆ ବେହେରା	ଗୁରୁବାରିଆ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
136	ସୁବଳ ପରିଜା	ବରଲାମ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
137	ସେନା ବାଉଦ୍ୟା	ଦୁରି	ଓ.କି.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
138	ଦାସ ବାଉ	ବିପିଆ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
139	ଦାସ ବେହେରା	ସେନା	ଓ.କି.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	240	
140	ଗୁରୁବାଉ ବାଉଦ	ମାଗନ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	250	
141	ଅନବେଷି ବେହେରା	ସୁମ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	250	
142	ବିପ୍ଳବ ବେହେରା	ଗୁରୁ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	250	
143	ବାହାଦୁର ବେହେରା	ମାଧବ	ଏସ.ପି.	ଉ.ଗ.	250	

DRDA - GANJAM

RIC - GANJAM

ଗ୍ରାମ ସମାପ୍ତ

Mouza : Bohidar Nuapali (Major Settlement Khata)
Tahasil : Sambalpur

Sl.No	Name of Rayat	Khata No	Area (in acre)	
1.	Aiban Pata, s/o. Tirtha Pata	3	Ac.	0.22
2.	Aiban Pata, s/o. Tirtha Pata	4	Ac.	4.59
3.	Agasti Guru, S/o.Dugu Guru	5	Ac.	0.03
4.	Achyuta Sahu, Sachi S/o Nityananda Sahu	6	Ac.	9.21
5.	Anam Badhai S/o Bhalabharda Jabar Dhakal Ramchandra Pradhan S/o- Dhanurjaya	7	Ac.	0.03
6.	Premasila Pradhan W/o Ramchandra Pradhan	8	Ac.	2.04
7.	Aditya Prasad Sahu S/o Dibakara Sahu	10	Ac.	0.90
8.	Uma Rout W/o Dasa Rout 7 Others	11	Ac.	1.23
9.	Do-	12	Ac.	0.030
10.	Kalara Khadia S/o Dho Dho Khadia & others	13	Ac.	16.56
11.	Kangalu Bhoi S/o Ujal Bhoi	14	Ac.	0.57
12.	Kartika Pradhan S/ Dasa Pradhan	15	Ac.	4.37
13.	Krupasindhu Sahu S/o Shyam Sahu & 30 Others	16	Ac.	0.50
14.	Do-	17	Ac.	3.86
15.	-do-	18	Ac.	0.11
16.	Krupasindhu Sahu S/o Dina Sahu	19	Ac.	1.77
17.	Krupasindhu Sahu S/o Sahyam Sahu & Others	20	Ac.	0.03
18.	-do-	21	Ac.	10.25
19.	Krushna Dala S/o Ujagar Dala	22	Ac.	0.02
20.	Gopal Naik S/o Jala Naik & Others	23	Ac.	1.34
21.	Chandra Sekhar Badhai S/o Harihar Badhai	24	Ac.	3.64
22.	Chandramani Pradhan S/o Gobardhan	25	Ac.	0.46
23.	Chamar Pradhan S/o Madan Pradhan & Others	26	Ac.	4.59
24.	-do-	27	Ac.	0.66
25.	Jamuna Sahani W/o Dayasagar	28	Ac.	4.44
26.	Jayara, Parua S/o- Bhagarathi	29	Ac.	0.77
27.	Janaki Patta W/o Dhanurjaya	30	Ac.	4.48
28.	Jura Munda S/o Dama	31	Ac.	0.62
29.	Daharu Khadia S/o Dina	32	Ac.	2.36
30.	Debara Munda S/o Jatia	33	Ac.	5.20
31.	Debera Khadia S/o Atua & 20 Others	34	Ac.	8.32
32.	Tilak Prasad Sahani S/o Bhakta Prasad & 12 Others	35	Ac.	21.33
33.	Dayasagar Sahani S/o Bhagarathi & 15 Others	36	Ac.	1.92
34.	Dayasagar Sahani S/o Bhagarathi	37	Ac.	3.50
35.	Dayanidhi Sahu S/o Baikuntha	38	Ac.	1.29
36.	Dinabandhu Kudei S/o- Uchhaba	39	Ac.	1.97
37.	Dibakara Sahu S/o Jujuthi	40	Ac.	2.53
38.	Dhukia Munda S/o Kakai	41	Ac.	0.370
39.	Dutia Patta S/o Bhagarathi	42	Ac.	3.09
40.	Dhanurjaya Pradhan S/o Kalia	43	Ac.	0.02
41.	Dhanurjaya Sahu S/o Baikuntha	44	Ac.	0.47
42.	Dharani Sahu S/o Banmali	45	Ac.	7.54

43.	Nityananda Patta S/o Ratan	46	Ac.	0.06
44.	Padhan Khadia S/o Jila Khadia	47	Ac.	0.92
45.	Jogendra Sahu S/o Pasuram	48	Ac.	10.61
46.	Pasuram Badhai S/o Harihar	49	Ac.	3.80
47.	Pratima Naik S/o Bhagaban & 5 Others	50	Ac.	0.07
48.	Prahallad Pradhan S/o Khaga	51	Ac.	6.42
49.	Patalata Sahani W/o Shankar Prasad & 2 Others	52	Ac.	10.25
50.	Purna Chandra Behera S/o Rama Krushna & 8 Others	53	Ac.	3.68
51.	Phula Patta W/o Madan & 2 Others	54	Ac.	0.66
52.	Banamali Sahani S/o Bajé & 3 Others	55	Ac.	5.31
53.	Balaram Badhai S/o Damodar	56	Ac.	3.90
54.	Basudev Badhai S/o Parsuram	57	Ac.	0.92
55.	-do-	58	Ac.	0.39
56.	Bansidhar Patta S/o Babana	59	Ac.	0.55
57.	Banshidhar Babu S/o Kishore	60	Ac.	0.31
58.	Brahma Sahu S/o Bhagaban	61	Ac.	2.06
59.	Baji Kudei S/o Ram & 3 Others	62	Ac.	5.32
60.	Baji Sahu S/o Uchhaba	63	Ac.	2.61
61.	Binod Bhue S/o Bishikeshan Bhue	64	Ac.	0.03
62.	Bisikeshan Patta S/o Ottsa	65	Ac.	6.35
63.	Budhu Munda S/o Malu Munda & 3 Others	66	Ac.	5.48
64.	Budhram Khadia S/o Bandana Be.Kha Suda. Chandramani S/o Madan	67	Ac.	0.29
65.	Budhram Khadia S/o Bandana Khadia	68	Ac.	1.09
66.	Budhu Dalai S/o Shaym	69	Ac.	0.02
67.	Budhu Dala S/o Shyam	70	Ac.	1.00
68.	Bhagabati Dharua S/o Sukru Dharua & 2 Others	71	Ac.	2.39
69.	Bhima Khadia S/o Chunku & 2 Others	72	Ac.	2.12
70.	Mukunda Naik S/o Sankri & 2 Others	73	Ac.	7.26
71.	Madhusudan Sahu S/o Baikuntha	74	Ac.	1.16
72.	Madhusudan, Dayanadhi S/o Baikuntha	75	Ac.	2.73
73.	Madusudan-Patta S/o Bhubaneswar	76	Ac.	0.14
74.	Madu Patta S/o Muku & 3 Others	77	Ac.	0.02
75.	Mitu Khadia S/o Dambaru & 3 Others	78	Ac.	3.65
76.	Mitrubhanu Pattanaik S/o Gangadhar Pattanaik	79	Ac.	6.63
77.	Raghu Podh S/o Ratha	80	Ac.	0.02
78.	Raghunath Sahu S/o Balti	81	Ac.	1.24
79.	Ratan Patta S/o Harsha	82	Ac.	3.22
80.	Ratan Sahu S/o Bhagarathi	83	Ac.	3.74
81.	Rabi Chandra Khadia S/o Jila Khadia	84	Ac.	1.08
82.	Rabi Chandra Khadia S/o Jila	85	Ac.	1.21
83.	Rabi Chandra Khadia S/o Jila	86	Ac.	2.10
84.	Ram Chandra Sahu	87	Ac.	0.42
85.	Ram Dala S/o Baikuntha	88	Ac.	1.46
86.	Ram Chandra Pradhan S/o Dhanurjaya	89	Ac.	7.89
87.	-do-	90	Ac.	0.11
88.	Laxman Khadia S/o Jatia Khadia & 3 Others	91	Ac.	9.27
89.	Lambodhar Sahu S/o Balaki	92	Ac.	1.35
90.	Laxmi Narayan Babu S/o Kishor Chandra Babu	93	Ac.	0.85

91.	-do-	94	Ac.	0.11
92.	Sachita Pradhan, Gokul Pradhan S/o Panika	95	Ac.	4.82
93.	Santosh Dharai S/o Purna Dharai	96	Ac.	0.54
94.	Sama Khadia S/ Dambaru	97	Ac.	0.27
95.	Sambu Charan Dharua S/o Balabhadra	98	Ac.	0.03
96.	Sahadev Sahu S/o Satrugan & 4 Others	99	Ac.	4.71
97.	Shyam Sundar Kumra S/o Baraj	100	Ac.	3.68
98.	Shyam sundar Babu, s/o.Kishore Chandra	101	Ac	0.88
99.	-do-	102	Ac	3.23
100.	-do-	103	Ac	0.84
101.	Purnabasi Panigrahi, W/o.Khalinath	104	Ac	0.51
102.	Shyam sundar Babu s/o.Kishore	105	Ac	0.65
103.	-do-	106	Ac	0.54
104.	-do- Ja. Da. Gus Munda, s/o.Nama Munda	107	Ac	0.21
105.	Shiba Snakar Parida, s/o.Biswanath	109	Ac	13.83
106.	-do-	110	Ac	2.83
107.	Shiba Munda, s/o.Choudhury	111	Ac	0.82
108.	Shiba Dala s/o.Shyam	112	Ac	0.02
109.	Shiba Narayan Babu s/o.Braja Mohan	113	Ac	0.44
110.	Srimat Kudei, s/o.Laxman 3 others	114	Ac	6.57
111.	Sriram Badhai, s/o.Harihar	115	Ac	3.76
112.	Sukru Khadia s/o.Samara	116	Ac	1.53
113.	Sugri padhan s/o.Purastam	117	Ac	3.13
114.	Sugri Bhoi s/o. Balaram	118	Ac	0.59
115.	Surubali Khadia d/o.Sukra	119	Ac	0.80
116.	Sulakshani Badhai w/o.Loknath	120	Ac	0.80
117.	-do- Ja Da Shyan sundar babu, s/o.Kishore	121	Ac	0.24
118.	Purnabasi Panigrahi w/o.Khalinath	122	Ac	1.31
119.	Sushila Kumari Bohidar d/o.Narayan and 2 oth.	123	Ac	1.82
120.	Sebati Pata w/o.Madhab and 3 oth.	124	Ac	8.67
121.	Somanath Behera s/o.Gopal	125	Ac	0.42
122.	Harihar majhi s/o.Govinda	126	Ac	0.43
123.	Hira Badhai s/o.Nila	127	Ac	3.22
124.	Hrushikesh Bhoi s/o.Loknath	128	Ac	1.56
125.	Aswini Kumar Babu s/o.Shyam sundar	129	Ac	0.68
126.	Kuber Padhan s/o.Ram Chandra	130	Ac	2.03
127.	Chandra Sekhar badhai s/o.Harihar	131	Ac	2.68
128.	Chitta Ranjan Panda s/o.Brundaban	132	Ac	1.52
129.	Cherungu Bhoi s/o.Bhagabat	133	Ac	1.50
130.	Durga Pr. Badhai s/o.Parsuram	134	Ac	1.68
131.	Dhanurjaya Sahu s/o. Baikuntha	135	Ac	0.59
132.	Parsuram Badhai s/o.harihar	136	Ac	6.27
133.	Bansidhar Babu s/o. Kishore	137	Ac	3.41
134.	Basudeb Badhai s/o. Parsuram	138	Ac	0.88
135.	Bhikari Munda s/o. Chhabila	139	Ac	6.26
136.	Madhu Pata s/o. Bhubaneswar	140	Ac	0.36
137.	Laxmi Narayan babu s/o. Kishore	141	Ac	2.48
138.	Sadanan Padhan s/o.Balareswar and another	142	Ac	0.80
139.	Aswini Kumar Babu s/o. Shyam Sundar and another	143	Ac	11.03

140.	Shiba Narayan Babu s/o. Braja Mohan	144	Ac	5.23
141.	Shiba Shankar Parida s/o. Biswanath	145	Ac	0.80
142.	Sribatsa padhan s/o. Parameswar	146	Ac	2.50
143.	Sriram Badhai s/o. Harihar	147	Ac	0.92
144.	Purnabasi Panigrahi w/o. Khalinath	128/1	Ac	1.18
145.	Ganda Bhoi s/o. Swarna	128/2	Ac	0.54
146.	Minaketan Tandia s/o. Chhabila	128/3	Ac	1.58
147.	Samaru Bag s/o. Motia	128/4	Ac	0.25
148.	Sumitra Bhoe w/o. Pitabasa	128/5	Ac	1.00
149.	Hari Shankar Behera s/o. Dayanidhi	128/6	Ac	5.06
150.	Samaru bag s/o. Moti	128/6	Ac	1.38
151.	-do-	128/7	Ac	0.24
152.	Mani ram Bag s/o. Samaru	128/8	Ac	1.98
153.	Krupasindhu Sahu and another s/o. Shyam	128/9	Ac	0.76
154.	Sukru Khadia w/o. Dahara	128/10	Ac	0.14
155.	Durga Pr. Badhai s/o. Parsuram	128/11	Ac	2.86
156.	Bipin Ch. Purusottam Das Patel and 7 others	128/12	Ac	0.92
157.	Bhojaran Sing Nagdeb s/o. Kisan Sing	128/13	Ac	0.09
158.	Ramesh Kumar Sindhi s/o. Hemadas	128/14	Ac	0.09
159.	Khial Das Poptani s/o. Lokmal	128/15	Ac	0.18
160.	Ram Ch. Hinduja s/o. Basarmal	128/16	Ac	0.06
161.	Basu Priyawani s/o. Rochmal	128/17	Ac	0.06
162.	Sindhi Samaj, Sambalpur	128/18	Ac	0.05
163.	Nebhan Das Ram Chandani s/o. Nagmal	128/19	Ac	0.05
164.	Daulat Ram Gwalani s/o. Janumal	128/20	Ac	0.05
165.	Daulat Ram Dembal s/o. Nandiram	128/21	Ac	0.08
166.	Pyarilal Bhabnani s/o. Arjun	128/22	Ac	0.05
167.	Kisan Chand Wadgani s/o. Thakurmali	128/23	Ac	0.09
168.	Dwarika Das Poptani s/o. Lokmal	128/24	Ac	0.09
169.	Lalchand Chhabria s/o. Hubrajmal	128/25	Ac	0.08
170.	Sindhi Samaj, Sambalpur	128/26	Ac	0.14
171.	Amar Lal Nagpal s/o. Giridhari Das	128/27	Ac	0.08
172.	Assistant General Manager, EHT (O & M) Division OPTCL, Burla	128/28	Ac	9.81
173.		Total	Ac.	423.76

5/12
Tahasildar, Sadar,
Sambalpur

ଭୂମିହୀନ ଚାଷୀଙ୍କ ତାଲିକା

Annexure - 12

ଗ୍ରାମ/ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ - ଶ୍ରୀକୋଣାର୍କ

ବେସିଲ - ସୋଲରୁ ଲେଖା - ୧୭୭୦

ଅନୁକ୍ରମିକ କ୍ରମ - ୭. ୧୩. ୨୦୧୭

କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (୧)	ଭୂମିହୀନ ଚାଷୀଙ୍କ ନାମ (୪୭ ବ୍ରହ୍ମରୁ ୬୯୯୯୯୯୯୯)	BPL ୨ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କି ମୂଲ୍ୟ (କୋ)
୧-	ସୁବାହ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବୁଢ଼ି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୨-	ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବୁଢ଼ି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୩-	ବି. ଟୁ. ସୁ. ଟି: ଦିକାଳି ସୁ. ଟି	ନାହିଁ
୪-	ନେତ୍ରା ନାମ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବୁଢ଼ି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୫-	ଡାକ୍ତର ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବେଢ଼ି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୬-	ନାଥାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ଘାଟଳି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୭-	କୃଷ୍ଣା ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ନାଥାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୮-	ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବସନ୍ତ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୯-	ବିଜୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବୁଢ଼ି ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୦-	ଉତ୍କଳ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୧-	ବିଜୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୨-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୩-	ସୁକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ସୁକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୪-	ବିଜୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୫-	ବିଜୟ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୬-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୭-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୮-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୧୯-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ
୨୦-	ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ ଟି: ବାମନ ଚାନ୍ଦେଇ	ନାହିଁ

[illegible]

- ୧ - ଭାସନ ଶେଷର ଡି. ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶେଷର ନାହିଁ
- ୪୪ - ଶ୍ରୀଧର ଶେଷର ଡି. କାରିକା ନାହିଁ
- ୪୫ - ପଦ୍ମର ଶେଷର ଡି. ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାୟ ନାହିଁ
- ୪୬ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଦୁର୍ଗାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନାହିଁ
- ୪୭ - ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶେଷର ଡି. କଲ୍ୟାଣ ନାହିଁ
- ୪୮ - ବିଜେଶ୍ୱର ଶେଷର ଡି. ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୦ - ସାମୁଏଲ ଶେଷର ଡି. ନାହିଁ
- ୫୧ - ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୨ - ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶେଷର ଡି. ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୩ - ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶେଷର ଡି. ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୪ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାମ ଡି. ମାଲ୍ୟାବତୀ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୫ - ପ୍ରଦୀପ୍ତ ନାମ ଡି. ମାଲ୍ୟାବତୀ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୬ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୭ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୮ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୫୯ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ
- ୬୦ - ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ଶେଷର ଡି. ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ

P.
Raj. Sohel
07/12/12

**PARTICULARS OF HAMLET MALIPALI AND BISITIKRA ; VILLAGE - GAISAMA;
TAHASIL / BLOCK / DISTRICT - BARGARH**

Sl. No.	Name of the head of the household	Land owned in Acre	BPL Sl. No.	Whether receiving Pension under social welfare scheme	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	7
1	Gouri Shankar Pradhan	3.55			
2	Fatesingh Padhan	4.64			
3	Rajkishor Padhan	3.55			
4	Budhadaba Padhan	3.55			
5	Pratap Padhan	3.54			
6	Gualu Padhan	2.73			
7	Krushna Ch. Bhue	0.67	496/97		
8	Haradhan Guru	0.88	256/97		
9	Chini Guru				
10	Padheswar Guru	0.14	265/97		
11	Lokeswar Guru		74/94		
12	Bharat Guru		117		
13	Pandaba Guru		368		
14	Pabitra Beria	0.25	492		
15	Luha Pandey	0.80			
16	Jadumani Pandey				
17	Ashadu Pandey				
18	Kaikeya Sa		334		
19	Uddhaba Sa	0.44	221		
20	Patari Behera		247		
21	Pramod Behera		271		
22	Duti Behera		659		
23	Rajendra Behera	0.45	67		
24	Magsira Bhue				
25	Sanu Bhue		439	Yes	
26	Sukadeba Ranbida	3.22			
27	Mahajana Kumbhar	0.69	624	Yes	
28	Durjana Kumbhar	0.70	339	Yes	
29	Pancham Kumbhar		387		
30	Kanhu Kumbhar	0.69	402		
31	Saitar Kumbhar		690		
32	Laitar Kumbhar	0.46	331		
33	Sripati Kumbhar	1.43	218	Yes	
34	Milu Mahananda		276		
35	Narayan Nag		313	Yes	
36	Chhayadhar Gual				
37	Nura Gual		298		
38	Sunamali Gual				
39	Saheba Ranbida	2.22	268		
40	Andharu Suna	0.72	412		
41	Jitananda Suna		403		

1	2	3	4	5	7
42	Bharat Suna				
43	Prasanna Kumbhar	1.85	437		
44	Sanatan Kumbhar		378		
45	Tirtha Mugri		393		
46	Shankar Mugri	0.78	181		
47	Fakira Mugri		198		
48	Ketaki Bhosagar		480	Yes	
49	Laba Bhosagar	2.66	438		
50	Khata Kumbhar	0.76	354		
51	Hadu Kumbhar		717		
52	Ashadu Kumbhar	2.50	258		
53	Sanatan Luha		525		
54	Bhakta Raribida		443		
55	Hemancha Sahu		283	Yes	
56	Santosh Sahu		380		
57	Bhutulu Sa	3.70			
✓ 58	Dambaru Sa			Yes	
✓ 59	Chudamani Sahu				
60	Nilamani Bhue		629	Yes	
✓ 61	Narayan Mallik				
62	Bailochan Mallik	2.74	126		
✓ 63	Kishore Mallik				
✓ 64	Birata Mallik				
65	Lingaraj Padhan				
66	Makardhwaj Padhan	1.32	16		
✓ 67	Panchanan Padhan		195		
68	Ramakanta Padhan	1.30			
69	Tankadhar Padhan	3.58			
70	Kandarpa Padhan	3.60			
71	Parshuram Padhan	3.45	210		
72	Gunanidhi Bhoi	6.66	99		
✓ 73	Saroj Kumar Naik				
✓ 74	Narasingha Padhan				
75	Dolamani Sahu	8.80			
76	Debananda Padhan	3.69	207	Yes	
77	Gulthu Barik	5.50	204		
78	Sumitra Pandey		44		
79	Ananta Padhan	1.54	144		
✓ 80	Narada Padhan				
81	Kirati Padhan		59		
82	Alekha Padhan		119		
✓ 83	Parthaba Padhan				
84	Premananda Padhan	0.17	262		
85	Nruparaj @ Mahima Padhan		196		
86	Balistha Pandey		267		
87	Jagabandhu Mallik		223		
✓ 88	Bholanath Kanda				
✓ 89	Nakesh Mallik				
90	Niranjan Padhan	4.02		Yes	
91	Bishnu Padhan	1.15	211		
✓ 92	Baladev Padhan				

	2	3	4	5	7
93	Bhubaneswar Padhan				
94	Jadumani Padhan	0.39			
95	Pabitra Kanda	4.13			
96	Tejraj Mallik		310		
97	Urkuli Mallik		142	Yes	
98	Daktar Mallik	0.37			
99	Prahallad Mallik	0.37	336		
100	Soukilal Mallik	2.11	169		
101	Khiradhar Mallik		385		
102	Debarchan Mallik	2.33	208		
103	Thana Sundar Mallik	2.33	289		
104	Biranchi Mallik	3.00			
105	Tikelal Mallik	2.00	156		
106	Murali Mallik	1.95	49		
107	Juje Mallik				
108	Nadi Mallik	1.41	101	Yes	
109	Saheba Mallik	0.14	65		
110	Bhagabana Bhue	3.48	275		
111	Linga Bhue	0.67			
112	Guna Bhue	1.48	51		
113	Raghaba Bhue		647		
114	Sansara Bhue				
115	Chhabila Behera				
116	Nirakar Behera	1.04	290		
117	Suresh sa				
118	Gurudeba Bhue		51		
119	Sanjib Sahu	7.50			
120	Banchhanidhi Bhoi	4.06	98		
121	Nakula Bhue				
122	Minaketan Bhue	0.75	631		
123	Bidyadhar Bhue		137		
124	Gunanidhi Bhoi	3.00			
125	Bhima Biswal				
126	Arjun Biswal	0.27			
127	Kumodini Biswal				
128	Nandighosh Bhoi	9.46			
129	Bipin Chandra Bhoi	4.84	249	Yes	
130	Ananda Bhoi	1.75			
131	Goura Pradhan	1.53	33		
132	Jugeswar Pradhan				
133	Netrananda Pradhan	3.28	165	Yes	
134	Krupasindhu Pradhan	5.21			
135	Pabitra Pradhan	0.95	75		
136	Akshya Pradhan		47	Yes	
137	Trilochan Pradhan	2.83	36	Yes	
138	Uttam Pradhan	3.49	90		
139	Dropadi Pradhan		42		
140	Golapi Pradhan	2.00			
141	Trihabasi Pradhan	4.75			
142	Subash Pradhan	3.94			
143	Jhasketan Pradhan	5.39			

1	2	3	4	5	7
144	Krushna Ch. Pradhan	7.20			
145	Upendra Pradhan	4.37			
146	Dileswar Bhoi				
147	Ekadasia Bhoi	5.17			
148	Kishor Bhoi	0.57			
149	Pancham Behera	3.06	264	Yes	
150	Gobardhan Behera	3.97			
151	Jibardhan Behera	4.09			
152	Tribikram Behera	2.64	88		
153	Kusha Behera	2.00		Yes	
154	Ganesh Behera	2.34			
155	Madhabi Behera	2.27			
156	Soudakara Behera	3.24	30		
157	Parmela Banchhor	0.50			
158	Damodar Bishi		25		
159	Natha Banchhor	1.47	113		
160	Mani Bachhor		95		
161	Murali Banchhor		89		
162	Dingara Banchhor	1.50	10/97		
163	Toshanidhi Banchhor				
164	Giridhari chhatar				
165	Hemsagar Chhatar				
166	Chaitanya Mallick	0.48			
167	Dinabandhu Mallick	0.48	185		
168	Ikeial Banchhor				
169	Arjun Bhoi		35		
170	Mukesh Sahu	3.63	107		
171	Bhagabatia Sahu	4.05	79		
172	Surubabu Sahu		27		
173	Kanhu Pandey	1.40		Yes	
174	Nirakar Behera	2.08	290		
175	Makardhwaj Behera	1.40	130	Yes	
176	Narayan Behera	0.13	397		
177	Sadananda Behera	2.62			
178	Sukru Pandey	0.98	239	Yes	
179	Jagadish Pandey	0.77	425		
180	Raju Pandey				
181	Lokeswar Pandey				
182	Jayalal Sa	2.01	295		
183	Goura Sa	3.49	263	Yes	
184	Radhakanta Sa				
185	Suresh Sa				
186	Dambaru Sa	3.09			
187	Rabi Chandra Sa	2.97			
188	Minaketan Sa	4.00			
189	Hemala Sa	3.49	400		
190	Kumarmani Sa	8.00			
191	Somanath Sa	3.44			
192	Romanchala Sa	3.20			
193	Mohan Sa				
194	Premji Naik	3.00	164	Yes	

1	2	3	4	5	7
195	Thabira Naik		184		
196	Chera Naik	3.00	153		
✓197	Lata Naik				
198	Narayan Naik	0.60	163		
199	Panchanan Sahu	4.35			
200	Ekadasia Sa	4.52			
201	Dhawja Sa	5.12			
202	Goutam Bhue		120		
203	Renga Bhue		109		
204	Sanatan Bhue	2.50	80		
205	Nabin Bhue		166		
206	Pandaba Bhue	0.80	248		
207	Bhabani Bhue		371		
208	Kuldhar Bhue	1.67	307		
209	Gobinda Bhue	1.97	19		
210	Surubabu Bhue		280		
211	Sana Bhue		102		
212	Jethu Bhue	0.30	43		
213	Gurudeba Bhue		167		
214	Japa Bhue				
215	Krushna Bhue	0.19	28		
✓216	Birabala Bhue				
✓217	Ram Kumar Sa				
218	Chhaya Pandey		193	Yes	
219	Debaki Pandey		191	Yes	
220	Sadasiba Pandey		182		
✓221	Bhajamana Bhoi				
✓222	Surendra Thakur				
✓223	Chitrasen Pradhan				
✓224	Gunanidhi Pradhan				
✓225	Mohan Charan Pradhan				
✓226	Chatura Bhoi				
✓227	Gobinda Bhoi				
✓228	Jubraj Bhoi				
✓229	Mohan Charan Pradhan				
✓230	Kapila Tusar				
✓231	Chhabila Pradhan				
✓232	Puspanjali Pradhan				
✓233	Pramod Sa				
234	Romanchala Pradhan	3.55			
235	Japi Naik		515		
236	Makhunu Banchhor		91		
237	Chaintanya Mallick		317		
238	Chhaya Bhue		193		
239	Sankirtan Bhue		109		
240	Santosh Bhue		127		
241	Dolamani Behera				
242	Deba Bhue		102		
243	Harischandra Guru				Bisitikra
244	Dasaratha Guru				Bisitikra
245	Maia Mallick		214		Bisitikra

1	2	3	4	5	7
246	Samaru Guru		32		Bisitikra
247	Chamaru Guru				Bisitikra
248	Iswara Guru				Bisitikra
249	Kalakanhu Guru		461		Bisitikra
250	Jibardhan Guru		40	Yes	Bisitikra
251	Kapila Ketaki				Bisitikra
252	Budu Ketaki		12		Bisitikra
253	Bairagi Banhhor		158		Bisitikra
254	Baishanba Bisi		105		Bisitikra
255	Sankar Bhue		180		Bisitikra
256	Parsuram Bhue				Bisitikra
257	Prema Jal				Bisitikra
258	Bhima Jal		212		Bisitikra
259	Keshaba Behera		111		Bisitikra
260	Uttara Bhue		417		Bisitikra
261	Dayanidhi Bisi	2.46			Bisitikra
262	Dhanmali Bhue		128		Bisitikra
263	Babulal Mallik				Bisitikra
264	Banabasa Bhue				Bisitikra
265	Judhistir Mallik		139		Bisitikra
266	Chandua Bhue		308		Bisitikra
267	Soukilal Banhhor		162		Bisitikra
268	Banka Chhatar		121		Bisitikra
269	Fakira Pradhan				Bisitikra
270	Utpati Guru				Bisitikra
271	Aswini Bhue				Bisitikra
Total		317.42	149	27	

ADGAON SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

TOTAL LOANEE	43	
DEFAULTER	12	
TOTAL QUANTUM OF LOAN	Rs. 2,098,213	CURRENT
	Rs. 137,000	DEFAULT
JOINT LIABILITY GROUP	NO CREDIT	
SELF HELP GROUP	NO CREDIT	

[Signature]
TAHASILDAR
BARGARH

ତା 20.07.2010 ରିଶ

ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟା କରିଥିବା ବାକ୍ଷାଙ୍କ ତାଲିକା

ଅଣ-ତାରକା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା- 1944/ ଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତାପ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଷଡ଼ଙ୍ଗା/ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କାତାମ
: କୃଷି ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ କରି କହିବେ କି - 2009-2010 ଓ 2010-2011
ମସିହାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ବାକ୍ଷା କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟା
କରିଛନ୍ତି, ତାହାର ନାମ ଓ ଠିକଣା ସହିତ ବର୍ଷ-ଓପାରୀ ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲା-ଓପାରୀ ଏକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣାଙ୍ଗ
ତାଲିକା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ କି; କେଉଁ କାରଣରୁ ଏହି ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟା ଘଟିଥିଲା ତାହାର
ବିବରଣୀ ଦେବେ କି; କେଉଁ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ, ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥ ଲଗାଣକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ବା
Micro Finance Organisation ର କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଏହି ବାକ୍ଷାମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ରଣ
ଆକାରରେ ଅଛି ତାହାର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତଥ୍ୟ (ପ୍ରତି ରଣାର ପୃଥକ ପୃଥକ) ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ
କରିବେ କି ?

ଉତ୍ତର

ଡା.ବାମନୋଦର ରାଉତ, କୃଷି ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ -

2009-2010 ଓ 2010-2011 ମସିହାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସମୁଦାୟ 46 ଜଣ
କୃଷି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନିଯୋଜିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଣରୁ ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟା ଅଭିଯୋଗ
ହୋଇଅଛି । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ଠିକଣା ସହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଆତ୍ମହତ୍ୟାର କାରଣ
ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭିକ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନର ବିବରଣୀ ସାରଣୀ 'କ' ରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଗଲା ।

REPORT ON SUICIDAL DEATH OF FARMERS DURING 2009-10 & 2010-11					
Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balasore	Dilip Kumar Das, Vill-Gudapali, Chandipur, Balasore	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause may be due to mental illness	Crop loan-Rs. 33,305/-
2	Balasore	Krupasindhu Pal, S/o Bairagi Pal, Village-Naraharipur, PS-Remuna, Dist. Balasore, age-45	2009-10	By hanging in his house due to mental depression and family quarrel and as such he was not a farmer by his vocation	From UCO bank, Januganj branch, Balasore. Amount not available.
3	Balasore	Basanta Nayak, S/o Bhramarabara Nayak, Village-Mohumuhan, PS-Soro, Dist. Balasore, age-35	2009-10	By hanging in a tree due to mental imbalance and family disturbances.	Not Available
4	Bargarh	Late Sukanta @ Durlava Bagarti, S/O- Kasta Bagarti, Village-Jada, Block- Bhatli, Dist. Bargarh	2009-10	Not Available	Not Available
5	Bargarh	Late Jhasketan Bhoi, S/O- Sadhu Bhoi, Village-Lastala, Block-Attabira, Dist. Bargarh	2009-10	Not Available	Not Available
6	Bargarh	Late Maheswar Rohidas, S/O- Chunilal Rohidas, Village-Kadobahal, Block/ Tahasil- Attabira, Dist. Bargarh	2009-10	Not Available	Not Available

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Bargarh	Late Baikuntha Nath Bhue, Village/ Po- Panimura, Block/ PS- Sohela, Dist. Bargarh, Aged- 59 years	2009-10	Cause of death under investigaton	Not Available
8	Bolangir	Baladev Barik, S/o- Late Lambodhar Barik, At- Keseipalli, GP-Duduka, Block- Agalpur, PS- Loisingha, Age-34, Caste- Ganda	2009-10	consuming Poison(Endo sulpham) , Exact cause not known	Crop loan- Rs. 10000/- from SCS, Duduka
9	Bolangir	Subhanatha @ Somanath Meher, S/O-Purna Chandra Meher, Village/ GP- Tendapadar, Block /PS- Patnagarh, Dist. Bolangir, Age- 38	2009-10	Committed suicide by consuming poison may be due to family disturbances and mainly for failure in business	Not Available
10	Boudh	Ugrasena Mahanandia, S/O- Late Ratha Mahanandia, Vill- Kulipali, Block- Kantamal, Age-45	2009-10		i]Crop loan-Rs. 9000/- ii] Goatery loan- Rs.30000/-
11	Cuttack	Dhanu Munda Champia, S/O-Indra Munda Champia, At- Balisamala-I, GP-Ramakrushnapur, Block- Salipur, Dist-Cuttack, Age-47, Agriculture Labour	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause not due to crop loss but due some other reasons.	Not Available

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Cuttack	Jogendra Choudhury, Aged-45 years, S/O- Late Panu Choudhury, Village- Kamarasahi, GP- Jharpada, Block- Kantapada, Dist. Cuttack	2009-10	By consuming pesticide	loan of Rs. 5000/- from Kalinga Gramya Bank and Rs. 18000/- from SHG, Bhanapur
13	Dhenkanal	Sahadev (Devraj) Jena, S/o Late Gouranga Jena, Vill- Dudhukateni, GP- Sagarpasi, Block- Sadar, Age-35	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause yet to be ascertained	Crop loan-Rs. 30,000/- from Beltikiri SCS, loan from SKS Micro Finance Limited, Dhenkanal, Rs.18,000/-
14	Gajapati	Nagarampalli Narayan, S/O- N. Rama Krushna, Vill- Gopinathpur, PS- Maliaputi of Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	Cause may be due to family disturbances not related to cultivation	Not Available
15	Ganjam	Banchanidi Pradhan, S/O- Chaudhury Pradhan At- Sri chandanpur, G.P-Ramachandrapur, Block-Sanakhemundi, Age-Approx. 75 years	2009-10	consuming Poison, Suicide not due to crop loss or debt but due to quarrel within his family	Not Available
16	Ganjam	Kailash Ch. Panda, S/O- Gopal Panda, At/Po-Gangapur, Block-Sanakhemundi	2009-10	Suicide due to mental imbalance for his chronic illness and heavy loss in milk business as per suicide note	Crop loan fro Service Cooperative Society- Rs. 13000/- & Micro Finance loan-Rs.28000/-

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Jagatsingpur	Late Mana Ranjan Parida, S/O- Late Agni Parida, Village-Sadeipur, Block/PS- Raghunathpur, Dist. Jagatsingpur, Aged- 35 years	2009-10	By consuming poison. The cause is not due to crop loss or loan burden but may be due to some other reasons	Rs. 6000/- from UHF, Raghunathpur
18	Jharsuguda	Gourahari Patra, S/O- Dharanidhar Patra At-Sagarpali, GP- Bhaunkhal, Block- Lakhanpur, PS- Rengali, Age-48	2009-10	Consuming poison. Suicide may be due to crop loss and mental imbalance due to loan for social obligations	Crop loan-Rs.26,250/- but availed Rs. 11,000/-
19	Kalahandi	Late Dambarudhar Rana, S/O- Late Dasaratha Rana, Village-Sialapal, Dist. Kalahandi	2009-10	The reason of death is not ascertained.	Rs. 25068/- as loan from-SBI, Karalamunda for agriculture purpose.
20	Keonjhar	Late Kanhu Hembram, S/O- Samai Hembram, Village-Tilagadia, GP- Balibarei, Block/ PS- Hatadihi, Dist. Keonjhar	2009-10	Hanging in a tree. Cause of death due to crop failure and non-payment of loan not established.	Not Available
21	Keonjhar	Late Santosh Naik, S/O- Late Netrananda Naik, Village/ GP-Asanpat, Block- Jhumpura, PS-Baria, Dist. Keonjhar	2009-10	Poisoning. Cause of death not due to crop loss but due to some other reasons.	Goat loanRs. 35000/- from Mini bank, Asanpat by his widow.

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primaface report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Keonjhar	Late Narendra Sahu, S/O- Late Sagar Sahu, Village- Tolankapada, GP- Haridapala, Block- Anandapur, PS- Ghasipura, Dist. Keonjhar, Aged-34 years	2009-10	Normal death. Cause of death not ascertained	Crop loan of Rs.12975/- from cooperative society Barabahali
23	Keonjhar	Bharat Ch. Roul, S/O- Late Bansidhar Roul, Village-Tampala, GP- Kaligaon, Block- Hatadihi, PS- Nandipada, Dist. Keonjhar	2009-10	Not Available	loan of Rs. 12,000/- from SCS, Chhenapadi.
24	Keonjhar	Keshaba Sahoo, S/O- Budhadev Sahoo, Village- Sibanarayanpur, Block- Hatadihi, PS- Anandapur, Dist. Keonjhar	2009-10	By consuming poison	Rs. 5,000/- from SCS, Panchugochhia and Rs. 7000/- from Bank of India, Bancho.
25	Keonjhar	Biswambar Jena, S/O- Bhimasen Jena, Village- Salakania, Block- Hatadihi, PS- Nandipada, Dist. Keonjhar	2009-10	Failed down near his crop field while coming with a shoulder load of paddy	Rs. 44,000/- from Keonjhar Credit Co-op. Society
26	Koraput	P. Srinivas Rao, S/O-P. Rama Rao, Vill- Randapalli, Jeypore	2009-10	Affected by jaundice/ malaria.	Not Available

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Mayurbhanj	Driver Hembram, S/O-Kada Hembram, Vill- Meghmari, PO- Nuhamalia, Via- Godia PS- Baripada sadar, Age-55	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause of death due to family dispute and his short-temperament and not linked with agriculture	Not Available
28	Nawarangpur	Sunil Sutar, S/O- Anandlal Sutar, Vill- Murtuma, DNK-UV-6, Umerkote, Age-38	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause of death may be due to mental tension of loan burden	SBI, Umerkote-Rs 15000/, Utkal Gramya Bank, Beheda-Rs.10000/- and Spandana Sturti Financial Limited-Rs. 10000/-
29	Nuapada	Kusha Majhi, S/O- Late Rajdhar Majhi, Vill- Tarbod, Block/ PS- Komna, Age-40, Agriculture Labour	2009-10	Hanging. Cause of death under investigation	Not Available
30	Nuapada	Suru Sabar, S/O- Dhansingh Sabar, Vill- Palsipani, GP-Tarbod, PS- Komna, Age-35	2009-10	Hanging. Cause of death may be due to depression/other family reasons & crop loss	From SBI (ADB), Nuapada-Rs. 12000/-
31	Puri	Basudev Sahoo, S/O- Hada Sahoo, Village- Manijanga Patna, GP- Alanda, Block/ PS- Nimapara, Dist. Puri	2009-10	Physical illness	Not Available
32	Puri	Bharat Pradhan, S/O-Late Krupasindhu Pradhan, Vill- Jaypur [Mathasahi], Block/ PS- Satyabadi, Age-65,	2009-10	Prolonged illness	Crop loan from SBI, Sakhigopal-Rs. 7700/- (Documents not available)

No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Puri	Late Baidyanath Narendra, S/O-Late Arakhita Narendra, Village-Dokanda, Block- Kanas, Dist. Puri, Age-45	2010-11	The exact cause of death not ascertained.	Not Available
34	Sambalpur	Pandav (Balaram) Bhoi, S/O- Sankirtan Bhoi, Caste- Gond(ST), V- Golamal, Rengali,	2009-10	Taking poison. Suicide due to Personal reason	Not Available
35	Sambalpur	Bidyadhar Bag, S/O- Butunga Kisan, Vill- Khapsadera, Kudalpali, PS- Rengali, Age-40, Caste- Kisan(ST)	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause of death not known but may be due to personal reason	Not Available
36	Sambalpur	Late Angad Barik, Aged-60, Village-Budelkanir, Block- Jamankira, Dist. Sambalpur	2009-10	Committed suicide laying before the running train at Dharuadihi, Sundergarh.	Rs. 4.18 lakhs/- from CRM finance for auto rickshaw. Agriculture loan of Rs. 22,000/- from LAMPS.
37	Sambalpur	Late Fakir Patel, Aged-45, Village-Kuleigarh, GP- Kudapara, Block-Kuchinda, Dist. Sambalpur	2009-10	Consuming poison	Not Available
38	Sambalpur	Gangadhar Mirdha, Aged-63 years, S/O- Late Charan Mirdha, Village- Kabarapali, Block- Jujomura, Dist. Sambalpur	2009-10	Not Available	loan of Rs. 23,448/- from SCS, Ghenupali.

No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	Sambalpur	Y. Krishnamurty, S/O- Late Y. Appa Rao, Village- Chhatabar [Masurtikra hamlet], Block- Maneswar, PS-Dhama Dist. Sambalpur	2010-11	Consuming poison. Death is not due to agricultural reasons	crop loan of Rs. 27989/- from Batemura Co-operative Society. Rs. 27199/- in the name of his wife for group activities from BISWA
40	Subarnapur	Kartika Mahakhud, S/O- Gopinath Mahakhud, Vill- Baghamari, PS-Birmaharajpur, Age- 65	2009-10	Heart chocking	Crop loan-Rs. 25500/- sanctioned but not released
41	Sundergarh	Mahar Sai Narang, S/O- Jagabandhu Narang, At/ Po- Rangiadhupa (Kanika), Block/PS- Hemgiri, Age-65	2009-10	Consuming poison. Cause of death may be due to internal family disturbances	Crop loan-Rs. 4512/- by elder son from Hemgir LAMPS, PMRY loan- Rs. 75000/- by son in 2006-07 from SBI, Kanika
42	Sundergarh	Francis(Xevier) Kujur, S/O- Carlus Kujur, Vill- Balimunda, PO-Karnabahal GP-Ankurpali, Biramitrapur, Age-41	2009-10	Cause may be due to family disturbances and repayment of loan	Crop loan-Rs. 45,000/- from SBI, Purunapani but used for digging Dug well
43	Sundergarh	Late Mohan @ Madan Sing, S/O- Ghuran Sing, Village- Goldura (Ganjutola), PO- Nuagaon, Block-Nuagaon, Dist. Sundargarh, Aged-40 years	2009-10	Hanging himself in his house. Cause of death not ascertained but may be due to mental worriness, depression	Rs. 5251/- as loan from LAMPS, Nuagaon for agriculture purpose

Sl No.	Name of the District	Name & detail address of the farmers	Year of occurrence	Primafacea report on cause of death	Loan availed
1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Sundergarh	Balakrushna Singh, Aged-32 years, S/O- Late Budha Singh, Village-Simdega [Paikabahal], Block - Sabdega Dist. Sundergarh	2009-10	By consuming poison	loan of Rs. 11865/- from LAMP, Kiralaga.
45	Sundergarh	Rasik Chandra Gadmajhi, Aged-43 years, S/O- Ghasiram Gadmajhi, Village-Gambharidihi], Block - Lahunipada Dist. Sundergarh	2009-10	The cause of death may be due to alcohol, family dispute, tension, mental worries and suspected poisoning	Not Available
46	Sundergarh	Late Janmajaya Bahera, S/O- Late Chitrasen Behera Village- Gailo under Subdega Tahasil, Dist. Sundargarh, Aged- 40,	2009-10	The cause of death is due to Asphyxia from strangulation not due to burden of crop loan or crop loss	The wife of deceased had incurred Rs.30600/- as crop loan from LAMPS, Subdega

Annexure 3.9: District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2010-11)

Districts	Area (In hect.)	Production of HYV Paddy (in qtis.)		Yield rate (qtl./hect.)	
		Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6
Angul	81944	712076	469970	8.69	5.74
Balangir	190572	5697891	3760609	29.90	19.73
Balssore	186496	5842219	3855868	31.33	20.68
Bargarh	301878	10514101	69307	34.83	22.99
Bhadrak	128207	4041850	2667623	31.53	20.81
Boudh	58196	1122143	740613	19.28	12.73
Cuttack	102894	3153598	2081377	30.65	20.23
Deogarh	41097	445230	293852	10.83	7.15
Dhenkanal	82056	1778547	1173842	21.67	14.31
Gajapati	37724	1126663	743598	29.87	19.71
Ganjam	273843	6548518	4322023	23.91	15.78
Jagatsinghpur	73828	1892552	1249084	25.63	16.92
Jajpur	93409	2129339	1405361	22.80	15.05
Jharsuguda	52545	487189	321545	9.27	6.12
Kalahandi	266717	9494977	6266685	35.60	23.50
Kandhamal	13381	340502	224732	25.45	16.79
Kendrapara	90453	2104510	1388976	23.27	15.36
Keonjhar	150858	2558681	1688729	16.96	11.19
Khurda	63796	1717424	1133499	26.92	17.77
Koraput	107896	3306481	2182275	30.65	20.23
Malkangiri	60106	2057772	1358130	34.24	22.60
Mayurbhanj	163170	2922346	1928746	17.91	11.82
Nuapara	87809	2526416	1667435	28.77	18.99
Nayagarh	64361	1759662	1161375	27.34	18.04
Nawarangpur	82027	2780324	1835014	33.90	22.37
Puri	121634	3491130	2304145	28.70	18.94
Rayagada	54037	1805400	1191566	33.41	22.05
Sambalpur	149075	3337791	2202943	22.39	14.78
Sonepur	127883	4673396	3084442	36.54	24.17
Sundergarh	99772	1273337	840404	12.76	8.42
Odisha	3407664	91642065	60483769	26.89	17.75

Source: Directoriat of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Subject: A Report submitted by Shri Damodar Sarangi on the contemporary problems faced by farmers (including sharecroppers), and agricultural labourers in Odisha and their current socio-economic status.

The Commission received a complaint on 27/01/2011 from Shri Dayanidhi Sahu, Convenor Odisha Coordination Council for Protection of Farmers, alleging that due to negligence and apathy of the State and Central Government, after unseasonal rain in Odisha during December, 2010, which resulted in huge crop losses, a large number of farmers are suffering due to food shortage, malnutrition, starvation, disease leading to death. Compounding factor is repayment of loans which have accumulated due to crop failure. It is further alleged that although food grains are reportedly rotting in storehouses of FCI and other warehouses, the State authorities have not made efforts to provide food to the poor, particularly ST/SC people. Intervention of the Commission is sought for directions for short term and long term measures for help to the farmers by the State and Central Government within a definite time frame.

Taking cognizance of the matter, the Commission called for a report from the State Government. It also requested Shri Damodar Sarangi, Special Rapporteur, NHRC, Bhubneshwar to conduct a study of the problems and submit a report to the Commission.

Based on the information gathered during field visits and from public domain, a report on the subject was submitted the Special Rapporteur.

On the basis the detailed examination of the report, the following important issues have been observed:

1 The Commission on examining the complaint received from Shri Dayanidhi Sahu, Convenor, Odisha Coordination Council for Protection of Farmers, called for a report from the State Government. In pursuance of the directions of the Commission, the Additional Secretary, Consumer Welfare Department, Government of Odisha filed two separate reports. (F/A & F/B)

(P-22-26/Ce
P-27/28/E)

2. The first report states that in 24 out of the 30 districts of Odisha, crops were damaged due to unseasonal rains in December 2010 and that the affected farmers have been suitably compensated. In all, Rs. 56,527.20 lakh has been released for the purpose, out of SDRF/NDRF. The report further states that the State Government has taken a series of measures for the welfare of farmers, which include compensation for crop loss, 50% subsidy for developing assured irrigation sources like shallow tube well, dug well, bore well, river lift etc. 70% subsidy for sprinkles/drip irrigation, digging of farm ponds under the MGNREGA, input subsidy for seeds and pesticides, 50% subsidy for purchase of power driven implements and providing crop loan with low interest rates.

3. The report of the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department stated that 36.91 lakh BPL families in the State are being supplied BPL rice (25 kgs per month) at the rate of Rs. 2/- a kg. 5.41 lakh APL families in KBK districts are also being supplied 25 kg of Rs. 2/- kg rice each. The report also stated that the Government had procured 3974932 MT and 3695087 MT of paddy in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, from the farmers of the State at minimum support price.

4. The reply received from the State Government was sent to the complainant for his comments. The Commission received the following comments from the complainant:

- (i) **The claim regarding the procurement of 3974932 MT of the paddy in 2009-10 and 3695087 MT in the year 2010-11 is subject to scrutiny of the NHRC.**
- (ii) **The BPL list is 15 years old. There might have been a quantum jump in the number of BPL families in the intervening period. The BPL and APL rice are being diverted to the Black market.**
- (iii) **The provision of Rs. 2/- kg rice has resulted in a 'counter productive situation' in which a section of the labour force has become reluctant to work in agricultural fields.**
- (iv) **MGNREGA programme has also become counterproductive as Govt. Officials get the work done with the help of machines, and manipulate the records to show as if the work has been done by**

human labour by managing to get the signatures of the beneficiaries in the acquaintance rolls and the cheque for which they are being paid a commission.

- (v) 26 farmers have committed suicide in the intervening months.
- (vii) The poverty line has ascended in KBK and some other regions of the State, despite the launching of several schemes.

5. Comments of Shri Damodar Sarangi, Spl. Rappporteur, NHRC, on the response of the State Government to the complaint:

(A) Compensation for crop loss

(I) According to Resolution No. 2511/CSR & DM dated 15th January 2011(F/C) on the subject of **"Administration of Input Subsidy to farmers on account of crop loss due to unseasonal heavy rains caused by cyclonic depression in December 2010,"** input subsidy and ex-gratia assistance was to be paid to actual cultivators. Actual cultivators were to be identified on the basis of field enquiries.

- It was found that except in one Tehasil of Mayurbhanj district input subsidy and ex-gratia was paid to the landowners in all cases. About 50% of the cultivators are sharecroppers. In most cases, they were totally deprived of any relief for crop loss.

(II) Entitlement of individual farmers suffering crop loss was calculated @ Rs. 2000/- per hectare of un-irrigated land and Rs. 4000/- per hectare of irrigated land and Rs. 6000/- per hectare of perennial crops. Besides, ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 2000/- per hectare was to be provided to eligible farmers. This was over and above the agricultural input subsidy payable under the CRF.

- State Government has paid a total compensation of Rs. 56527.20 lakh, for the loss of crop in respect of 1228040.19 hectare of land of which 1071356 hectare was paddy land and the rest non-paddy land. On an average, compensation of Rs. 4,700/- per hectare was paid. The quantum of compensation actually paid was about 13% of the input cost.

(III) The norms of assistance from the State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of crop loss, were revised in January 2012 as follows:

- (a) Rs. 3000/- per hectare in rained areas.
- (b) Rs. 6000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.
- (c) Rs. 8000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops.

According to the revised norms, assistance is to be provided in cases where crop loss is 50% and above.

- **There is a strong case for further enhancement of the scale of compensation, bringing it to a level comparable with the input costs. It is for consideration of the Commission, whether, in view of the revision of the norms of assistance, the State and the Union Governments should be advised to pay additional compensation to the farmers who lost their crop, due to unseasonal rain in December 2010.**

(IV) The payment of compensation to the landowners in cases where the land in question was cultivated by sharecroppers is a gross miscarriage of justice. Sharecroppers, in most cases, have to share 50% of the produce with the land owners, after bearing bulk of the input cost, notwithstanding the legal provision that they are entitled to retain 75% of the produce in such cases. Their deprivation from compensation for crop loss is unpardonable.

- **The State Government, besides initiating disciplinary action against the concerned field officers, should examine the feasibility of transferring the benefits to the sharecroppers.**

(V) The crop insurance scheme has not been quite beneficial to the farmers. In fact, most farmers are demanding for the scrapping of the scheme. Farmers are compelled to subscribe to the NAIS and other insurance schemes before the grant of farm loans to them. These schemes should be voluntary as has been stipulated by the RBI in their guidelines on the subject.

- **The Resolution by the State Government on the subject of 'NAIS- Implementation during Kharif 2012 crop season' is in conflict with the RBI guidelines. According to RBI guidelines, Kissan Credit Card (KCC) holders should have the option to take benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme, whereas the State Government's resolution stipulates that all farmers growing insurable notified**

crops and availing loans from financial institutions should compulsory subscribe to NAIS.

(B) Food Security and the working of the Public Distribution System

(I) The complainant has expressed serious concern over the lack of food security for a substantial section of the people of the State, particularly those belonging to the SC/ST communities.

- The figures given in the report of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department do not prove that all sections of people in the State, particularly those falling below the poverty line are getting enough food grains to meet their nutritional requirements.

This matter deserves a closer examination from the following angles:

- The aggregate requirement of food grains for providing adequate nutrition to the entire population of the State.
- Whether the State produces the required quantity of food grains, and if not what is the arrangement to meet the shortfall.
- Whether there is an effective distribution network to reach available food grains to all sections of the people.
- Whether the consumers have the required financial capacity to purchase their requirement of food grains.
- The status of drinking water supply, sanitation and health care, available in the States, which are vital to the issue of assimilation of food for the purpose of nutrition.

(II) Mere availability of adequate food (commensurate with the annual requirement) at the aggregate level does not in itself ensure food security at the household level. The consumer has to have the required means to purchase it. It is revealed in the latest NSSO Survey that 4% of the population of the State is not in a position to afford two square meals a day.

- Many villagers complained that NREGA work is not available on demand.
- Payments of wages for NREGA work are usually late.

- It is a pity that in many villages the beneficiaries have become willing accomplices of the contractors. They are prepared to sign on the acquaintance rolls for a week's work, on receipt of one day's wage.
- The working of the self-employment schemes has also not been quite satisfactory.

(III) **Assimilation-** The Commission is already well aware of the state of health care services in the State, which is highly unsatisfactory. The shortage of doctors is mounting by the day. There has however been significant progress in the area of rural water supply. In certain pockets of the State, ground water has been detected with high ferrous and fluoride contents.

- **Achievement under total sanitation campaigns has been less than satisfactory.**

(IV) **Starvation Deaths-** Some of the facts of the alleged starvation deaths, reported from two KBK districts are as follows:

- **All the victims belonged to the ST communities.**
- **5 of the 8 victims were not covered by PDS. All of them were landless. Even those covered by PDS were deprived of supply for many days due to negligence/corrupt practices on the part of public officials.**
- **Gratuitous Relief was given to the surviving family members only after the deaths of the subjects.**
- **There is overwhelming evidence to show that malnutrition was one of the causes behind their death. In both the cases, the State Administration denied the allegations.**
- **In both the districts, potential beneficiaries were not aware of the full import of various welfare programmes launched by the Government.**

(C) Farmer Suicides

(I) As regards the suicides of farmers, it is due to the burden of un-repaid loans, as responded by the State Government in the floor of the

State Assembly by the Agriculture Minister. According to the Minister, between 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, 46 persons 'engaged in agricultural activities' have committed suicide for a 'variety of reasons'. Of the 46 victims, 27 had taken loans from various financial institutions. Information about the rest is not available.

The following facts appeared during the field visits:

- **The statement tabled by the Hon'ble Minister in the State Assembly is incomplete and a number of farmers' suicide cases, reported from the State in the year under reference, have not been listed in the statement.**
- **In the majority of cases, the victims were indeed under loan burden.**
- **Most of the victims were sharecroppers, who, have been subjected to years of deprivation, due to contrived failure of the successive Governments to enforce the various land reform legislations.**

6. Conclusion

In an economically backward State like Odisha, where 60% of the population depends on agriculture as their principal livelihood option, the growth of agriculture should be a major indicator of the development and well-being of its people. At one time (in the early nineteen fifties) agriculture and allied sub-sectors contributed more than 70% of the GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product). At present, it accounts for 17% of the GSDP, against 26.20% contributed by the industrial sector and 57.34% by the service sector. According to the economic survey report 2010-11, the average growth rate of agriculture in the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan has been around 4.12 percent per annum, which is well below the overall growth of the economy (8.6%). This explains why the urban rural gaps in the socio economic status of the people are widening by the day.

II. The inability of the State Government to enforce various land reform legislations, scanty irrigation coverage, poor maintenance of existing

canal systems, rising input costs, near total dependence on the market for fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, dependence on money lenders, middlemen and unscrupulous micro-finance companies for farm loan, constant slide in the prices of food grains in comparison with other essential goods and services, difficulties in selling their produce even at the Minimum Support Price, recurring calamities like flood and drought resulting in crop loss, the inadequacies of various insurance and compensation packages, decadence in the quality of school education and health care services in the public sector, have all contributed to the hardships of the farmers.

III. Of the estimated 4356392 agricultural holdings, 2597164 belong to marginal farmers. They do not produce enough grains to meet their own nutritional requirements. They, along with the agricultural labourers (whose number is estimated at four lakh), constitute the poorest sections of society and require socio-economic assistance from the State for their sustenance and survival. PDS is the most important component of that support. According to the State Government, they have already reached the benefits of the Rs. 2/- a kg rice schemes to nearly 60 lakh families of the state. Field enquiries reveal that a large number of poor landless families, including forest dwellers, have been left out of BPL lists. Many of the deprived belong to SC / ST communities. It is an irony that while APL families of KBK districts, irrespective of their financial status, have been made eligible to draw the Rs. 2/- kg rice, many poor families of the region have been left altogether out of the household lists.

IV. The State's total annual cereal production is near about 70 lakh MT, which is marginally above the quantity required for internal consumption. A substantial part of the produce is being carted away from the State by private traders as well as the procurement agencies. Currently the State Government is procuring approximately 30 lakh MT of rice against the annual PDS requirement of only 20 lakh MT. About 10 lakh MT of rice is being contributed to the Central Pool. The State receives about 4 lakh MT of wheat from the Central Pool. From these figures it follows that the State

is left with about 64 lakh MT of cereal for internal consumption which is about 3 lakh MT short of the estimated requirement of 67lakh MT. This negates the repeated claim of the State Government that Odisha is a cereal surplus State. The gross production of food grains has remained stagnant for the last few years. Simultaneously, the area under cultivation has been decreasing. Without advance remedial measures, the State may soon be confronted with food shortage, even at the aggregate level.

V. The use of high yielding varieties of seeds and increasing usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has resulted in the degradation of the land and its adjoining environment. Multi-sowing in irrigated land has led to water logging, increase in salinity and other associated problems. Due to lack of awareness, the farmer is actually intensifying the use of these inputs.

VI. Rising input costs without corresponding rise in the prices of agricultural produce has severely affected the net income of farmers. Input costs are rising disproportionately in comparison to the MSP. In the best case scenario (where the land is irrigated and the farmer is able to raise two crops) a farmer can at best get Rs. 4200/- per month from one hectare of land. The vast majority of marginal farmers earn much less depending on the extent and quality of their holdings. The sharecroppers, whose number is more than 50% of the farming families, would actually incur a loss of Rs. 2500/- per acre per crop, if the cost of their own labour is taken into account.

VII. Most farmers are finding it extremely difficult to market their surplus produce. Designated market yards lack the required infrastructure. For the last four/five years, FCI has stopped procuring paddy, in several areas of the State. OSCSC, which is the principal procurement agency of the State Government, is playing second fiddle to the millers in the matter of deciding the quality and weight of the stock, brought to the market yards for sale. To avoid hassles inherent in the process, farmers are selling their produce to middlemen at prices below the MSP.

VIII. The quality of school education and health care services in Govt. Schools and Hospitals has been steadily declining in recent years. This has led to the migration of students to private schools and patients to private nursing homes. These institutions charge high fees, which most farming families are not in a position to afford.

IX. With the advent of unbridled consumerism, non-essential goods and services have made rapid inroads into rural areas. There was a time when the farmers were self-sufficient except for their requirements of salt, kerosene, match boxes and clothes. Today the countryside is flooded with mineral water bottles, pouched alcohol, soft drinks, cosmetics, fast food shops, motor bikes and mobiles. Expenditure in social functions like marriages, thread ceremonies, birthday celebrations, sradha, funeral rituals and religious 'jalsas' has phenomenally increased. Outwardly, it may give an impression of well being. A closer analysis of the income and expenditure of farming families would suggest that the influx of these goods and services have actually resulted in indebtedness. Many of the motor bikes running in the countryside are received as dowries, for which the girls' families are compelled to sell their land. Payment of dowries has become rampant even in the case of landless families. For availing the fancy goods, displayed in the shop windows the rural population has to cut on their nutritional requirements. Loans advanced under various rural development schemes is often diverted by the beneficiaries for meeting expenditure associated with social functions. Money made by contractors and SHGs by the falsification of accounts are extorted by touts and middlemen from the beneficiaries of various welfare schemes like NFBS, IAY, NOAP etc also fuel demand for such goods. These developments are partly responsible for the slide of the farming communities in the social ladder.

X. Problems of Agricultural Labourers- The condition of agricultural labourers, though marginally better than those of the marginal farmers who are hesitant to work in the field, is far from satisfactory. Most of the agricultural labourers hail from SC/ ST communities. Wages for agricultural

labourers widely vary from place to place. While in certain pockets of KBK districts the daily wage is as low as Rs. 40/- per day, in the irrigated areas it is as high as Rs. 200/- in the peak season. In the best case scenario they get about 100 days work in a year in agriculture related activities. For the rest 265 days they have to search for work outside the farm sector. The working of the NREGA is far from satisfactory. As has been discussed in course of this report, the average person days of work, available to a registered job card holder's family, has been as low as 7.5 days in a year. The District Officers, in charge of implementation of the scheme, claim that job card holders are unwilling to work in the projects taken up under the scheme. Villagers complain that no work is available. Hundreds of youth, across the State migrate to other States like Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to work as unskilled labourers in brick kilns, building construction and industries. Many migrate to urban centres within the State. The average monthly wage earned from such activities is limited to Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 5000/ per year.

Major part of the wage is received as advance, which is spent in repaying debt, and in meeting expenses on social functions. Besides, a major chunk of the wage is spent on food and shelter at the work place and on travel. The working condition in the worksites is miserable. Many contract diseases and return home with broken health. In the coastal belt, only the male folk migrate for work. In the KBK region the whole family shifts to the worksite for the greater part of the year starting from October to June next. This seriously affects the education of their children. Those of the landless labourers, who are not inclined to migrate, remain unemployed/under-employed for the greater part of the year. They depend on PDS and other social welfare schemes for the sustenance of their families. Those left out of the BPL lists do not have enough to eat. Their children drop out from school at very early stage to take charge of their younger siblings when the parents go to work. Some are engaged as child labourers.

A section of agricultural labourers also take to share cropping. As has been discussed in course of this report, they have to share half of their produce with the landowners even after bearing most of the input cost. The only silver line is the opportunity it provides for self-employment. Labour charge is about 50% of the input cost. In most cases, the sharecropper and his family members, between themselves, are able to do all the required manual work, thereby saving this part of the input cost.

As a sharecropper, he confronts all other difficulties faced by owner cultivators, including problems relating to the schooling of his children, the treatment of his family members, wasteful expenditure on social functions etc.

In many parts of the State, female workers are being paid less than their male counterparts. Their wages in certain districts like Ganjam are only two-third of the wages paid to male workers.

7. Recommendations

The State Government must ensure that various land reforms laws enacted since independence are earnestly enforced/implemented. In particular, it must take immediate steps for the registration of sharecroppers and ensure that they do not have to give more than 25% of the produce to the landowners after bearing the input costs.

ii. Irrigation coverage should be extended to cover as much land as is possible. Repair and maintenance of the existing canal systems should receive the attention of the Government. Water for industries should be released only after providing irrigation support to both kharif and rabi crops. Before giving clearance for the setting of new industries, the State Government must ensure that the requirement of water for the unit does not in any way affect the availability of water for irrigation.

iii. The State and the Central Govt. must realize that agriculture is no longer a viable occupation. Until a substantial section of the rural population finds work outside the agriculture sector, the Govt. must continue to subsidize the cost of agricultural inputs.

- iv. Environment friendly technologies, such as integrated pest management integrated nutrient management and organic farming should be promoted by the Government. Farmers should be encouraged to preserve and use indigenous seeds.
- v. Farm loan should be liberally granted to sharecroppers without insisting for ROR. Compensation for crop loss should be paid to actual farmers. The quantum of compensation should be enhanced. Subscribing to the NAIS should be made voluntary.
- vi. For boosting the production of fruits and vegetables, cold storage and marketing facilities must be developed at various levels starting from the Panchayats. Action should be initiated to save crops from the depredations by monkeys, elephants, antelopes, and untended cattle. The State Government may conduct a systematic study of the causes and consequences of animal - human conflicts and their impact on agriculture. Preservation of the natural habitats of animals, control of their number, their relocation, economic use of surplus cattle are some of the issues which could be the subject matter of the study.
- vii. There is a strong case for enhancement of the MSP. MSP should be linked to the Consumer Price Index and not merely to the cost of production. Government of Odisha may consider providing a bonus to the farmers at the scale sanctioned by the neighbouring States of Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Purchase centers should be opened at the Panchayat level. The process for the issue of FICs should start at least three months ahead of harvesting. Sharecroppers should also be entitled to get FICs. All purchase centers should be provided with weighing machines and equipments required for moisture and other tests. Cheques should be paid to the farmers on the date of delivery of their produce at the marketing yard. The farmer should have nothing to do with the miller. Sufficient transit storing capacities should be developed in the market yards. Bags in which the farmers bring their produce to the market yards should be returned to them by the procurement agency on a pre-fixed day, not later than 7 days of the date of delivery.

viii. PDS for the supply of food grains at subsidized rates must be further strengthened. Contrary to public perception, it will be in the interest of both the farmer and the consumer. Without PDS, procurement of paddy by the Government will have no rationale to continue. Without procurement, the demand for food grains may fall, affecting its price. In the present scenario, the scrapping of the PDS will adversely affect the interest of the farmers.

ix. As has already been discussed, a large number of deserving households have been completely left out of the BPL lists. The new families that have come into being, following the splitting of the joint families are yet to be listed. The State and the Central Governments must publish the revised BPL list (which has not been updated since 1997), and reach the benefits of PDS to all the left out families including forest dwellers.

x. Awareness regarding various welfare schemes like the PDS, NOAP, NFBS, ICDS, EFP, NREGA, etc. must be generated among the beneficiaries. Proper database should be created to identify beneficiaries of various pension schemes & the NFBS, even in cases where the beneficiaries fail to press for the benefits. The dependents of the farmers, committing suicides, must be promptly covered by the benefits of NFBS, widow pension and other schemes to which they may be entitled.

xi. The State Government may take suitable measures to ensure that male and female agricultural workers earn equal wages for equal work.

xii. Wages for employment under the NREGA should be enhanced at least to Rs. 150/- a day. The wage rate should be reviewed once every year. It may be examined if self-labour in the farmers own land could be brought under the ambit of the scheme.

xiii. The State Government should encourage the establishment of small scale agro based industries in the rural areas with potential to create job opportunities.

xiv. The State Government should strengthen the handloom sector, which provides additional employment to some of the farming families. As has been highlighted in my visit notes on Sarkanda village in Baragarh

Special Representative's
district and in [^](my) report on child labour in Jagatsinghpur district, a considerable number of farming families run looms in their homes to supplement their income. For a variety of reasons, explained in the visit notes, they are finding it difficult to carry on with the trade.

xv. The quality of health care and school education in Government institutions must improve.

xvi. Stringent disciplinary action should be initiated against public officials, found negligent in the discharge of their duties connected with the implementation of various welfare schemes, launched by the Government for providing food security/ livelihood support to the people.

In particular, the officers of the Revenue Department, who in violation of the instructions of the State Government, paid compensation for crop loss to the landowners, in place of the actual cultivators, should be taken to task. The State Government may be asked to examine the feasibility of transferring the benefits to the sharecroppers even at this late stage.

Those indulging in corrupt practices should be criminally prosecuted.

xvii. The problems faced by farmers are not likely to disappear in haste. The problems are complicated. Steps taken to address one set of problems may induce the emergence of other sets of problems. Experts hold widely diverse views on the subject. A section of them argue that agriculture should be reorganized in the industrial mode and scale and the surplus population should shift to subsidiary occupations. Others justly believe that this may lead to corporatization of agriculture, which will result in reducing the farmers to landless labourers and the widening of the already alarming rich poor divide. The problems of farmers are directly related to food security and the right to life. The Commission may consider evolving an action plan for addressing these problems much in the same way it devised the RLTAAP for the amelioration of the living conditions of the residents of KBK districts.
